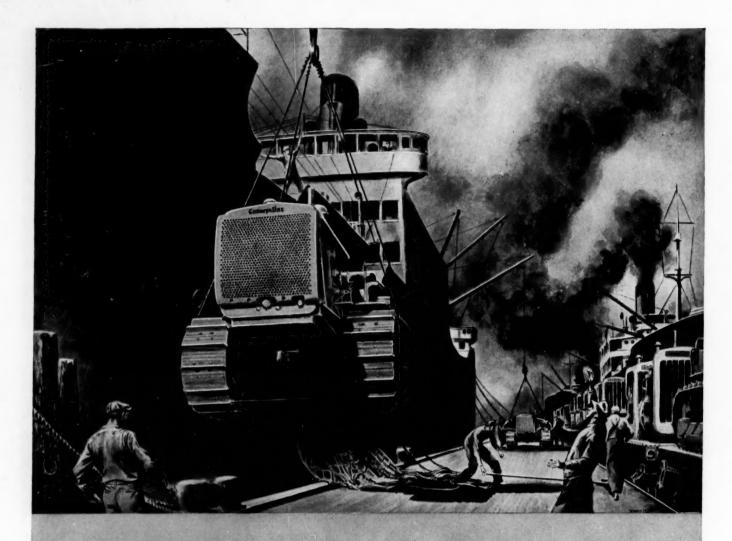
MARINE CORPS GAZETTE



JUNE-1942



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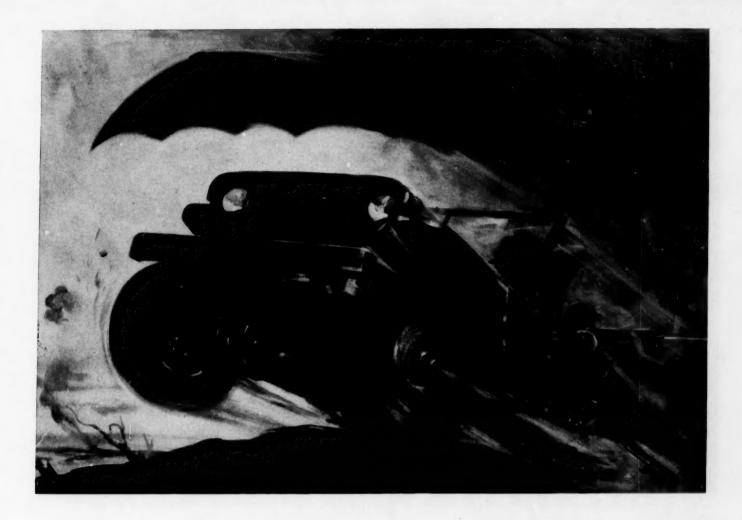
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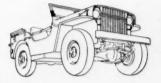
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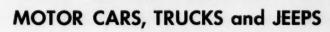
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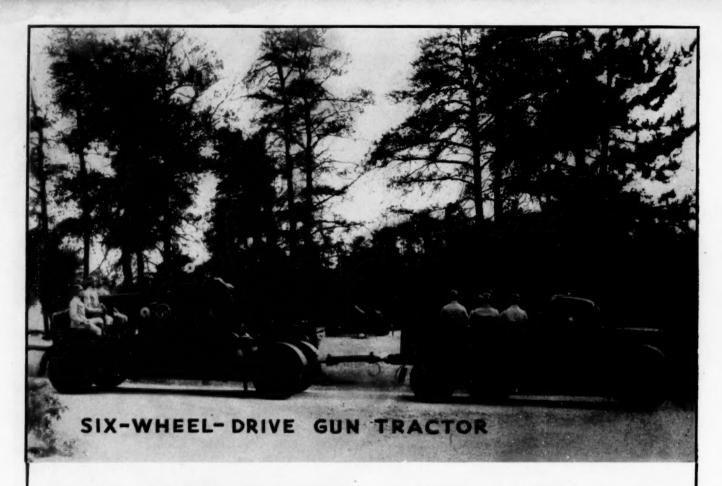
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WRIGHT



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ORGANIZED APRIL 25, 1913, AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

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COLONEL SHALER LADD, U.S.M.C., Editor

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This message appeared in every daily newspaper, both English and foreign language, in the United States and Canada, on March 30, 1942



AMERICAN RED CROSS

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 26 JUNE, 1942 No. 2

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JUNE, 1942

No. 2

WAKE ISLAND

These reports were sent from Wake Island by a patrol plane. One, written on 20 December, is from Major Paul A. Putnam, commanding aviation on Wake. The other is a day by day account of Marine Aviation's participation in the battle of Wake Island up to 20 December by Major W. Bayler.

The day by day record of the battle, though not an official report, is Major Bayler's account of what Marine Aviation and Major Devereux's men did.

Major Bayler's report has but little reference to the Marines on the isle besides the aviation group, but one brief note—"Japs closed into 4700 yards before five and three inch guns opened up at point blank range"—indicates a cool courage on the part of Devereux's men that ranks with the classic "whites of their eyes" line of Bunker Hill, in the opinion of ranking officers at Marine Corps Headquarters.

Added to the two Japanese destroyers which were lost in the final phase of the battle of December 22, the new information received brings Japanese losses in taking the Island of Wake up to a total of seven warships—one cruiser, four destroyers, one submarine, and one gunboat.

Major Bayler was on temporary duty in Wake in connection with the establishment of a base of operations for the Marine Corps Aviation unit. This unit composed of twelve planes, with pilots, forty-nine ground personnel, arrived shortly before the outbreak of hostilities. Following is a copy of the penciled notes the Major made from the records kept by him and sent to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet. He was present at Wake until December 20.

Synopsis of Events (Wake Local Time)
December 8-20

Dec.8, 7:00 A. M.—Received word bombing Oahu. General quarters station.

Dec. 8, 11:58 A. M.—24 Jap bombers on a Northern course hit airdrome in close column of division "V's" from 3,000 feet. 100-pound fragmentation bombs and simultaneous straffing. Casualties—25 dead, 7 wounded, 7 airplanes burned, destroyed.

Dec. 9, 11:45 A. M.—27 Japs. Bombed hospital, Camp No. 2. Killed several patients. 3 dead. Got one Jap plane.

Dec. 10, 10:45 A. M.—27 Jap bombers. No casualties.

Dec. 11, 5:00 A. M.—Landing attempt by twelve Jap ships, including light cruisers, destroyers, gunboats, two troop or supply ships. Jap casualties: one light cruiser, two destroyers, one gunboat, two bombers.

Note: That Japs closed into 4,700 yards before five and three inch guns opened up at point blank range.

Dec. 12—27 Jap planes bombed Peale and Wake from 22,000 feet. No casualties.

Dec. 13-All quiet.

Dec. 14—32 Jap planes hit airdrome. Two killed, one plane down (own destroyed by bombs).

Dec. 15, 11:00 A. M.—Dawn raid by three four-engined seaplanes. 27 Jap bombers. Shot down 2 Japs.

Dec. 16, 5:45 P. M.—41 Jap bombers hit Camp Two and airdrome. Jap four-motor plane raid. One Jap shot down.

Dec. 17—32 Jap bombers at 1317 hit Camp 1, Peale Island, Diesel oil supply, mess hall, and pumps of evaporators, Camp 1.

Dec. 18, 11:40 A. M.—One Jap high rec. plane (2 engine) (photo?).

Dec. 19—10:30 A. M.—Jap bombers hit airport and camp. Dec. 20—All quiet—1st day of bad weather.

Total casualties: 28 dead, 6 wounded as of Dec. 20 from VMF-211.

Notes: (1) Jap bombers of Dornier type, 2-engine, twin tail, 160 knots.

(2) Attack formations always in form of line of division V's in close formation. Excellent air discipline.

(3) 9 sure Jap bombers shot down; 3 more possibly. 1 4-engine P boat. 1 CL, 2 DD, 1 Gunboat.

Major Putnam's report of operations to his commanding officer in Pearl Harbor goes into more detail on the efforts of the tiny aviation complement to keep the planes that were left after the first attack in the air against each new attack.

Of the original aviation force of twelve officers and 49 enlisted men, 19 enlisted men and 8 officers were still on duty by December 20. Of these, four enlisted men and two officers were wounded but still on duty. One officer and six enlisted men were in the hospital and "doing nicely." The remainder, three officers and twenty-four men, were dead.

The letter relates that four planes were in the air against the Japs at the time of the first raid. The other eight were on the ground being serviced between flights, and of these seven were destroyed and one was slightly damaged. One of the planes that was in the air later taxied into debris on the field—the wreckage of the first raid—and bent its propeller.

The Marine fighters, up to December 20, had made contact with the enemy seven times, had shot down five

Japs in flames, four more had "been claimed by pilots but not verified and several are known to have been damaged. Of the four claimed one was a four-engined seaplane."

Discussing the surface attack of December 11, Putnam reported "four airplanes (Marine planes) made a total of ten attacks, operating in a greatly overloaded condition and performing splendidly. . . . We claim the sinking of one ship and serious damage to another." The guns of Devereux's force evidently accounted for the remainder of the ships reported destroyed in Major Bayler's synopsis. In the attack on December 11, one plane was lost, "a washout on the rocky beach."

After the attack on December 14, which saw two Marine planes destroyed, "one plane on the ground by enemy action and one crashed on the takeoff" the Marines had "only two operating airplanes, one of which gives constant trouble so that two planes in the air at one time is the exception rather than the rule." At one time only one serviceable plane was left to Major Putnam's squadron, but the mechanics and ground crews evidently made an additional plane, or even planes out of the wreckage of the remainder.

Lauding the work of the ground crews at Wake, Major Putnam wrote "since that time (the first raid) parts and assemblies have been traded back and forth so that no airplane can be identified. Engines have been traded from plane to plane, have been junked, stripped, rebuilt, and all but created."

Continuing his praise for the men under him, Major Putnam wrote "all hands have behaved splendidly and held up in a manner of which the Marine Corps may well tell. I have no report to make regarding any officer or man being outstanding in bravery or fortitude; they have all acquitted themselves with equal distinction. On the other hand, I particularly wish to comment on the indefatigable labor, and ingenuity, skill and technical knowledge of Lieutenant Kinney and Technical Sergeant Hamilton. It is solely due to their efforts that the squadron is still operating."

Discussing the living conditions on the airdrome as they were on December 20, Major Putnam said "Personnel are living in dugouts made by the contractor's men and equipment. Not comfortable but adequate against all but direct bomb hits. Feeding is from the contractor's galley, a truck making the rounds with hot food twice daily. Sanitation is only fair, but so far have had only a mild flurry of diarrhea. Fresh water is adequate for drinking, but salt water is used for all other purposes."

The tone of the entire report indicates no particular anxiety on the part of the air group at Wake. They were there under orders with a job to do. They were doing the job and would continue to do it until circumstances beyond their control forced them to discontinue their efforts. They had kept those circumstances under control for almost two weeks and they would continue to do so.

At no time during the seige were more than four Marine planes in operation, Putnam reported, but the verified total that these planes took of the Japanese was one ship, one submarine, and five Jap planes.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

5 January, 1942.

Citation by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES of

The Wake detachment of the 1st Defense Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps, under command of Major James P. S. Devereux, U. S. Marines

and

Marine Fighting Squadron 211 of Marine Aircraft Group 21, under command of Major Paul A. Putnam, U. S. Marines

"The courageous conduct of the officers and men of these units, who defended Wake Island against an overwhelming superiority of enemy air, sea, and land attacks from December 8 to 22, 1941, has been noted with admiration by their fellow countrymen and the civilized world, and will not be forgotten so long as gallantry and heroism are respected and honored. These units are commended for their devotion to duty and splendid conduct at their battle stations under most adverse conditions. With limited defensive means against attacks in great force, they manned their shore installations and flew their aircraft so well that five enemy warships were either sunk or severely damaged, many hostile planes shot down, and an unknown number of land troops destroyed." FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY

Air Forces Washington

January 7, 1942.

Major General T. Holcomb Commandant Marine Corps Washington, D. C. Dear Holcomb:

Admiral Towers has sent me a most interesting and inspiring report on the activities of the small group of Marine officers and ratings in the gallant defense of Wake Island.

This report is the first official or semi-official account I have received of just what happened on Wake Island and I am impressed with the magnificent work done.

The bravery and ingenuity described in this report are in keeping with the splendid records of the Marine Corps and I feel warrant inscription on a very bright page of those records for all members of the Armed Forces of the United States to strive to emulate.

The memory of those who fell will always occupy a prominent spot in the history of our country and add to the past records of the Marine Corps.

Very sincerely yours,

H. H. ARNOLD,

Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,

Chief of the Army Air Forces.



Wing from Japanese bomber shot down on the grounds of the Naval Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii, December 7, 1941

THE MARINE BASE

Extracts from article "Remember Pearl Harbor" by Blake Clark (Courtesy of the Infantry Journal, April, 1942)

The Marine Base, a new incompleted air base a couple of minutes by plane from Pearl Harbor, was attacked as viciously as if it were an armed fortress. The first wave of Japanese planes concentrated their fire on all aircraft on the ground. During the momentary lull which followed, marines rushed out and dragged unburned planes off the runway. They mounted free machine guns on them. There was no concealment or protection for these planes, and they were plainly visible to the attackers, but volunteers rushed to man the mounted guns. The brief lull was followed by a second attack more vicious than the first. Wave after wave of strafing planes swept across the field. Cannon and machine-gun fire churned the ground around the planes, and this time bombs sought out what bullets might miss. Every plane was a target selected for special attack. Yet the men stuck to their guns, pouring a stream of fire at each Japanese plane as it dove past.

Private Turner and Sergeant Peters were firing fast from one of these quickly improvised posts. Turner calmly handed ammunition to Peters, the gunner. A bomb fell not more than ten yards from the plane. Still they fired. Three of the mustard-yellow attackers came at once, pouring their heavy fire into the lone plane. Turner was struck by machine-gun bullets. He fell from the wing of the plane, mortally wounded. . . .

Throughout the attack every man carried out his emergency duties, despite the heavy fire which the Japanese poured upon every corner and cranny of the field. The marines distributed the ammunition, cleaned and serviced the guns, made bombs ready for use, and in every spare moment got in telling shots at the enemy. Moving vehicles were the special targets of Japanese attack, yet drivers of ammunition trucks and ambulances

made their trips to every part of the field without looking to see if the sky was clear. Usually it was not.

Technical Sergeant William Turnage alone set up and manned a free machine gun in the midst of the hottest fire of the first wave of attackers. A Japanese plane swooped toward him. He held his machine gun on the plane. Gasoline suddenly spurted in streams from a dozen holes. The plane changed its course, spun into the woods a short distance away, and crashed in flames.

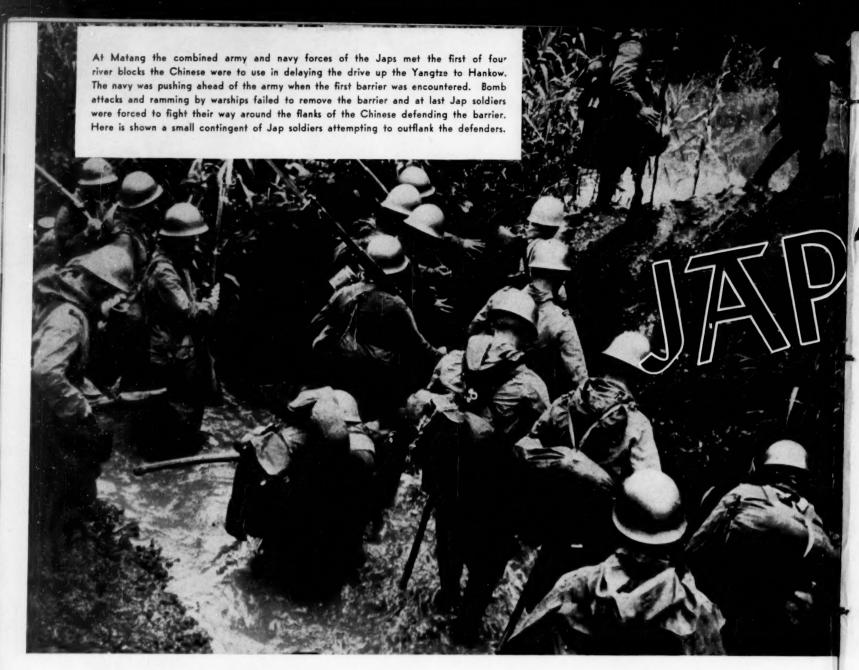
The marines have a one-man fire truck. In the midst of the first attack driver Shaw spotted several planes that had been set afire by Japanese incendiary bullets. He climbed into his red fire truck and set out for the line to put cut the fires. Strafers, attracted by the bright red truck, attacked before Shaw got half-way to the planes. They riddled the truck with machine-gun fire. Shaw kept on. Two more planes attacked him. Still he flew. He did not stop until a third wave shot the tires off his wheels. When an officer commented drily upon his driving into a hail of machine-gun bullets, Shaw said, "Hell, Lieutenant, I saw a fire, and I'm supposed to put 'em out."

A master technical sergeant, veteran of the World War and the Nicaraguan campaign, was in charge of a bomb-handling detail. The attack became especially heavy in his area. He calmly devoted all his attention to the task at hand, ignoring the strafing with complete disdain.

"Sergeant! Take cover!" an officer yelled across to him.

"To hell with the cover!" he shouted back. "I'm fifty years old. Get the kids under cover!"

His bomb load went right on to the line of operation.



THE buildings in Tokyo from which the Japanese Imperial General Staff does a fair job of directing far-flung military activities are old and have a down-at-the-heel appearance. In a sense, these structural eyesores set the motif for the Japanese Army. It is an army which looks like hell—but which performs acceptably. At least it has performed acceptably so far.

To attempt an estimate of the Japanese Army is something like attempting to describe the other side of the moon, the side which is never turned toward us. The Japs have never been ones to flaunt their business in the open; but since about 1931-the year marking the beginning of big-time Jap aggression—the veil they have thrown up around their military establishment and operations has been well-nigh impenetrable. Compared to the Japs, the Germans are guileless confidants, with their hearts and their military archives on their sleeves. Two months after a German campaign (if it was successful), we have a good idea just how it was done, and by whom. But about all we know of the Jap victories in China is that they were accomplished by "detachments" of the army. It is incredible that a nation could have waged ten years of war and divulged so little to the world. Our difficulties in this respect are greatly increased by the

PART ONE

inscrutable Jap language which, to all intents and purposes, denies us access to the Japanese military literature.

It is safe then to say that no American understands the Japanese Army in the way that many Americans understand, say, the German Army. However, by making the best of many sources, we are able to build up a general picture of our Far Eastern enemy which, though lacking details, is likely to be helpful. To build up such a picture is the aim of this article. Our logical starting point in *history*.

A GLANCE AT HISTORY

The United States Army was back in its western Indian post ruminating over *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* and discussing the activities of the Sioux, and the elder Moltke had dictated the peace at Versailles, before the Japanese Army in a modern sense was even

THE ARMY ANESE ARMY Tailor-Made

established. When the modern Jap army was established —in the year 1872—it was with all the advantages of starting from scratch, with the experiences and knowledge of the entire world to guide on. The cornerstone of the new Jap military policy was conscription, which was established forthwith (in 1872). Simultaneously, Jap officer-students were dispatched over the world, but particularly to Germany, where Prussian militarism had just scored its first blitz victories. The situation seems analagous to that of a small college that decides to crash into big-league football and sends emissaries to Alabama to find how it should be done.

The Japanese move toward military power was accompanied by moves in naval and political spheres. On the naval front, the move was to provide shipyards and bases, looking to the development of a powerful navy. On the political front, the incipient little empire proceeded gingerly, noting the fine points of international power politics as expertly portrayed during that era by such men as Disraeli and Bismarck.

Although we are considering the origins of an army, let us again remember that it is recent, not ancient, history which is before us. Men still living remember it all. Let us realize that as of those 1870's, Japan had 35,000,000 people crammed onto the four big, and many small, islands which extend over not more than ten degrees of latitude off the Vladivostok coast. Japan did not have Formosa or Korea or Sakhalin or the Kurile Islands—and of course not the mandates or Manchukuo. The army and the empire which it is now our mission to defeat are organisms that have grown up under our very eyes—literally under your very eyes if you are much beyond retirement age.

(It is interesting to reflect on the effects of causes stemming from the era we are discussing. In 1864 Bismarck won the victory against Denmark which led to the unification of Germany. In 1872 Japan laid the cornerstone of its military power. From those two events, occurring within a span of eight years, and occasioning little general concern at the time, have sprung the chief agencies of trouble in the present-day world: the German and Japanese armies.)

For the Far East

The new Japanese diplomacy was throwing its weight around the great arena of Asiatic politics soon after its birth; but it was careful to pull its punches pending the coming-to-age of the new army. The army was given twenty-two years in which to mature. Then, in 1894, there was a little tune-up war with China, the fruits of which-domination of Korea-had to be foregone, temporarily, pending a settlement of the big issue with Russia. The Russo-Japanese war was big-league in all respects; but it was a case of the hound running for its dinner and the rabbit for its life. The Russians were not willing to make the totalitarian effort which would have been necessary to salvage the war after the initial reverses. And so an up-and-coming Japan got away with a victory not proportionate to its true national strength. Nonetheless, on each of a dozen fields, the Japs proved themselves tactically superior to the Russians, even though the Russians often had numerical and material superiority.

In World War I, the Japanese Army received no important test; but following the war, Jap diplomats schemed with the best of them. There were incidents every once in a while, such as the squeeze play on The Twenty-one Points (which misfired), and the scuttling

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL PAUL W. THOMPSON

(Courtesy of the Infantry Journal, April, 1942)

of the naval parity ratios (in 1934). Through this postwar era, the Japs continued to worship at the feet of their military idols, the Germans. There were German missions to Japan, and there was a constant flow of Japanese officer-observers (standard equipment for each of which was one Leica camera), to Germany.

In 1931, the Japs invaded Manchuria and, meeting practically no resistance in the field (although there was plenty in the international drawing rooms), they made the invasion, and the power politics accompanying it, stick. In 1937 the olive-drab columns, still looking ragged, and still straggling through their thirty-milesper-day marches, occupied the railway station at Peiping, and thereby set in motion "the China incident." That incident is still alive and kicking, and it merges with our present story.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER

The source of strength for any military power is in its people from whom the common soldier is drawn. There are now approximately 100 million Japanese citizens, 70 million of them in Japan proper. It is a hard-working nation. It ekes out its sustenance from the often-barren land of those myriads of tight islands, and it stays in top-flight commercial competition through the willingness of its workers to work longer for less. The standard of living is low (the equivalent of \$1.50 will get you a radio), but of literacy, fairly high. It has an economy and a psychology which produces soldiers who are strong and willing, who are accustomed to hardships perhaps greater than those in the military life, and who accept military service as an inevitable and honorable thing.

Reader of *The Infantry Journal*—and particularly readers of Major Doud's inimitable account¹ of his experiences with the Japanese infantry in garrison and on maneuvers—have a fair picture of the inner workings of the Japanese soldier. They know that this tough little customer is extraordinary on two counts: first, on the count of *physical* endurance; and second, on the count of *emotional* qualities. Without pretending to contribute anything new to the subject, let us review what we know about our Far Eastern enemy, and cast up a balance

The reference to emotional qualities may be extended to include what we call *morale*. And as a straw in the wind to show the direction of Jap thought on the subject, we can ring in the hallowed incident of the three living torpedoes of Shanghai, who are alleged to have converted themselves into a bangalore torpedo, stretched themselves under the Chinese wire before Shanghai, and lighted the fuse. Actually, evidence adduced at the time indicated strongly that the three engineers were simply victims of a premature explosion, but that is not the point. The point is that the Japanese authorities seized upon the incident, developed a suitable version, and glorified it to the skies. The three "heroes" were cast in bronze-and-stone, and set up in "shrines" over the land. It was and is the fashion for any Japanese soldier to betake himself to one of the

shrines occasionally and steep himself in the official version of the glorious deed. Meanwhile, Japanese units in the homeland like to stage reenactments of the deed, probably for the benefit of the neighborhood boys who are approaching military age.

Another manifestation of this fanatical devotion business is the "code" under which the Jap soldier lives. The nearest approach to this in our army would appear to be our simple oath to support the Constitution. But the Japanese code covers three pages of very involved logic in very fine print. The code consists, in brief, of five points:

(1) The soldier should consider *loyalty* his essential duty. ("Remember that the protection of the state and the maintenance of its power depend upon the strength of its arms. . . . Bear in mind that duty is weightier than a mountain, while death is lighter than a feather.")

(2) The soldier should be strict in observing propriety. ("Inferiors should regard the orders of their superiors as issuing directly from Us" [the emperor].)

(3) The soldier should esteem *valor*. ("Never to despise an inferior enemy, or to fear a superior, but to do one's duty as soldier or sailor—that is true valor.")

(4) The soldier should highly value faithfulness and righteousness. ("Faithfulness implies the keeping of one's word, and righteousness the fulfillment of one's duty.")

(5) The soldier should make *simplicity* his aim. ("If you do not make simplicity your aim, you will become effeminate or frivolous and acquire fondness for luxurious and extravagant ways.")

If the Jap soldier boys were not born with the proper devotion, the idea is to give them every opportunity to acquire it.

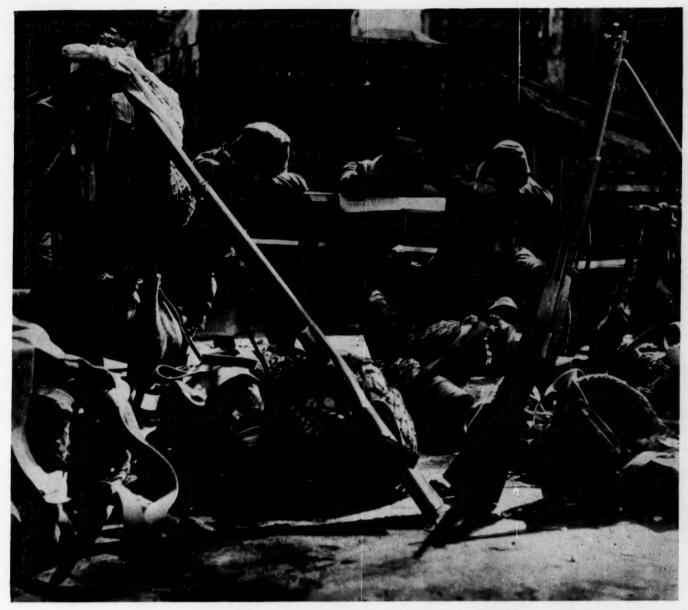
Still pursuing morale, emotions and allied subjects, let us turn to that best and most interesting of evidence, the accounts of eyewitnesses. We have two star ones at our service: first, Major Doud, whose words, already twice-printed in *The Journal*, will be used here only incidentally; and second, one Robert Leurquin, a correspondent and apparently a Frenchman, who had the rare opportunity of living with front-line Japanese units during several actions in North China, and who wrote penetratingly of his experiences in the British military publication, *The Army Quarterly*.²

M. Leurquin, like Major Doud, never ceased to be amazed at the physical hardihood of the Jap soldiers, especially as manifested in their long marches. He essayed to get to the bottom of the matter, apparently through the medium of questions put to Jap officers. "If the explanations of the Jap officers are to be believed," says M. Leurquin, who evidently believes that they are to be believed, "the endurance is due less to training than to the fact that the flag is carried at the head of the regiment during such marches. To the Japanese soldier, this flag is not only the image of his country in arms, but the incarnation of imperial divinity, of the supreme chief of the race."

This explanation gives M. Leurquin the opportunity of developing the subject of "face," and of the "emperor cult," as applied to the common soldier. The latter has a

^{1&}quot;Six Months with the Jap Infantry," by Major Harold Doud. The Infantry Journal, January-February, 1937, and March, 1942.

^{2&}quot;The Japanese Punitive Expedition in China," by Robert Leurquin. The Army Quarterly (London), April, 1938.



The endurance of the Jap fighting man has been remarked by almost every occidental observer. Hikes of 30 to 35 miles a day are not uncommon. But even fanatic devotion to the emperor is subject to the weaknesses of the flesh as witness the three soldiers in this picture taken after a forced march into Hankow at the conclusion of the five-months-old Yangtze River campaign in 1938.

grim determination not to "loose face," and M. Leurquin has seen him holding on, perhaps along about the thirty-fifth mile, ". . . though pain and fatigue were visible enough on his face." The determination not to lose face is strong enough at any time; but it reaches the life-and-death stage when the soldier is picking them up and putting them down under the eyes of the emperor, as symbolized by the flag up ahead. "This," says M. Leurquin, "is the driving factor in Japanese life" and especially, it seems, in Japanese military life.

M. Leurquin was always amazed, not alone at the thirty-five-mile marches, but also at the fact that they were made on scanty rations. Where Major Doud saw no rolling kitchens whatever, M. Leurquin saw a few—but they were employed, not in cooking, but in heating water. The Japanese soldier in North China fought and froze and made those terrific marches on a ration which, according to M. Leurquin, consisted of a half-

pound of rice and some blackish potatoes. This ration was made edible by dousing it with hot water, which is where those kitchens come in. M. Leurquin says the units with which he lived had neither meat nor fish ("because of the cholera"); but in this detail he is at odds with Major Doud, who tells of beef eaten straight from the can. It is a case, no doubt, of rice and meat if they can be had, and otherwise, of rice alone. M. Leurquin notes, incidentally, that liquor was strictly forbidden, but that the troops were given plenty of cigarettes and sugar candy. ". . . of which they are very fond."

One of the fascinating passages in the Doud account has to do with the ceremony incident to delivering to the young recruit his rifle. M. Leurquin carries this theme into the fields of North China. He describes a scene which he says was repeated every single evening. "Every evening, at rest . . . the Japanese private, as

soon as he had settled down in the hut of some Chinese peasant, used to wash himself thoroughly—an act which horrified the Chinese, who hate water. He then donned fatigue clothes and set to work to attend to his arms, dismounting his rifle—cleaning and greasing all its parts, polishing the woodwork with a soft cloth to make it shine, and cleaning the bayonet with tissue paper. . . ." (Some remarks corollary to these, on Japanese officers and their sabers, will be forthcoming in a later para-

graph.)

For his crowning impression of the Japanese soldier. M. Leurquin returns to the realm of the emotions. The Japanese soldier, he says, has little regard for discipline once he is in the field, and this disregard M. Leurqin ascribes to ". . . the feminine and emotional quality of the race, which makes the Japanese lose control of their nerves." (The choice of words there is a little unfortunate, for the "loss of nerves" is in the direction of increased boldness on the battlefield.) M. Leurquin's sentiments derive from the many times in which he observed Japanese soldiers battling under "a veritable war hysteria," charging the Chinese works with flags waving, and seeking "hand-to-hand fights with a disdain for death that would lead to frightful massacres were the Japanese to face an enemy . . ."-such as the one they are facing on Bataan Peninsula. "This intoxication of the Japanese soldier during a battle," continues our observer, "has other unfavorable consequences, above all that of leading him into acts of real indiscipline. Repeatedly in the course of the campaign (North China, 1937) the men of certain units were impelled by their combative ardor and their desire for hand-to-hand fighting to impose their will on that of their officers; they dragged the officers along with them in an assault, despite the evident necessity to wait for a more propitious moment. . . . Passion controls the nerves of the Japanese soldier, and the warrior in him predominates over the military man."

M. Leurquin, it must be emphasized, was writing of the Japanese of 1937, and, of course, of the Chinese of the same date. As will become evident later in our story, the white-glove charges which so entranced M. Leurquin must have been abandoned, by necessity, early in the Chinese incident. Let us count on a brave enemy and a tough one; but not on a foolish one.

THE JAPANESE ARMY TODAY

The present Japanese Army is the result of the conscription-training system which, as we have seen, has been in effect for seventy years. The tendency is to regard conscription, when applied to a populous nation, as tantamount to a very large standing army. Such has not been the Japanese method. Before examining the method itself, let us establish this particular point by a consideration of Japanese Army strengths during recent years.

At the close of World War I, Japan had an army of about twenty divisions, with a total strength of perhaps 400,000. The great earthquake of 1923, coupled with the worldwide depression of that time, moved the Japs to a reduction in size of their standing army. In 1925, there was a further reduction, which left the total army

strength at about 250,000. At that time, the army included seventeen divisions, some of them evidently at part-strength.

During the Manchurian incident, beginning in 1931, the strength of the army was increased to perhaps 375,-000, which figure was maintained until 1937 brought trouble in China. During the Chinese incident, there has been a gradual increase in army strength, until as of today mobilization is probably as nearly complete as it is practicable to bring it.

Concerning the present strength of the Japanese Army, we can offer only estimates, conjectures, and informed guesses. The preponderance of evidence (collected from such sources as Churchill's speeches and the London *Times*) indicates the situation to be about as follows:

Divisional strength. The Japs have the equivalent of from 70 to 80 infantry divisions. This indicates an aggregate divisional strength of perhaps 1,500,000 men.

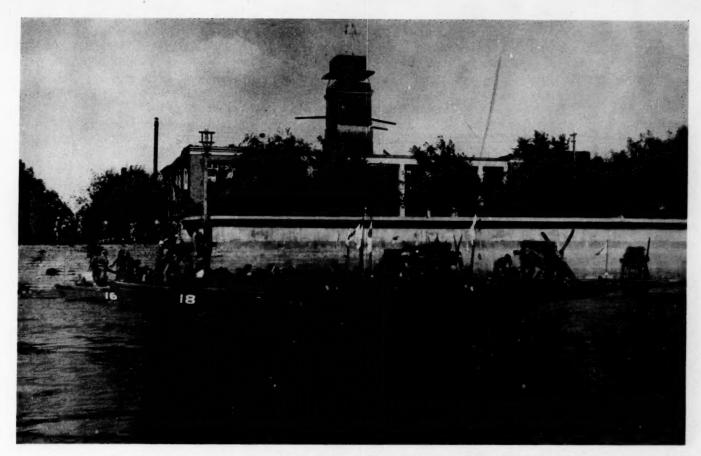
Armored strength. As we shall see, the Japs are not known to have any armored divisions on the panzer-division model. They are believed to have perhaps 15 tank regiments, each containing perhaps 150 tanks. This might indicate an equivalent armored strength of five or six divisions.

Aggregate strength. Based on the estimated divisional strength, and considering the known Jap tendency to skimp on corps and army units, the aggregate strength of the present Jap army could be put at, say, 2,500,000 men. That, admittedly, is nothing but a more or less informed guess.

Dispositions. The Japs have on their hands (1) a full-scale war with China; and (2) a strong possibility of war with Russia. It is evident that the Chinese theater and the possible Russian theater must account for many of the Jap divisions. The military correspondent of the London Times opines that about thirty of the divisions are being kept in Manchukuo or in Korea, across from Siberia and that another twenty are being kept (and kept busy) in China. This conjecture, which seems to check with the realities of the situation, would leave perhaps twenty-five divisions for the adventure in the southern seas. This figure also seems reasonable.

The term of conscript service in the Japanese Army in normal times is two years. Considering the size of the normal army, and the population of the nation, it is evident that the system works on a selective, rather than a universal basis. In the latest year for which figures are available (1936), approximately 630,000 young men became eligible for conscript service, and were called before the examining boards. Of these 630,000, probably not more than 150,000 actually were inducted. The selection was effected about as follows: the examining boards arranged the men into classes, according to the findings of the medical examiners. There were six of these classes, as indicated in a paragraph below. From the first three classes (those physically qualified for military service), names were drawn by lot in numbers sufficient to fill the vacancies existing. Thus, the Japanese system of selection has something (the luck of the draw) in common with our own.

The Japanese consider any male between the ages of



The Japs are strong for water-envelopment tactics such as used recently in the conquest of Malaya. Similar tactics were used in the capture of Hankow on the Yangtze in 1938. To use it successfully Army and Navy must work together and troops must be, in effect, marines. Above is a Jap landing barge loaded with troops at Hankow near the end of the five-months drive up the Yangtze from Nanking.

17 and 40 to be eligible for military service. In normal peacetime, the call to appear before the conscription board comes at the age of 20.

In addition to the standing army, the Japs have forms of service as follows: a "first reserve," into which men mustered out of the standing army go; a "first conscript reserve" and a "second conscript reserve" for men not selected for or not having the physical requirements for the standing army; a "first national army" for men mustered out of the various reserves (after seventeen years of service in them), and a "second national army" for men physically unqualified for hard military service.

As an indication of the degree of physical fitness of the typical Japanese male, the results of the draft classification for a normal year are of interest. Again we take the latest year for which figures are available (1936), and read as follows:

Total Number

Examined Class I Class II-A Class II-B Class III Class IV Class V 630,802 195,832 73,722 134,744 186,610 34,316 578

It appears that those in Class I and Class II-A are qualified for service in the standing army. Those in Class II-B are qualified for the "first conscript reserve," those in Class III for the "second conscript reserve," and those in Class IV for the "second national army." Those in Class V are unqualified for service of any type.

As revealed by the 1936 figures, the average Jap selectee is a runt, who is five feet three and a half inches

tall and weighs 117 pounds. Of the men examined in that year, about one-quarter had a grade-school education (six school years) or less, and something more than one-half had completed high school. An infinitesimal per cent of the total (0.31) represented complete illiterates. Broken down according to occupations, the picture was as follows: farmers, 31%; industrial workers, 30%; commercial workers, 15%; teachers and literary men, 5%; transportation workers, 4%; others, 15%. Thus, there are two chances in three that the Jap soldier opposite you is either a farmer or a factory hand. There are three chances in four that he is a Buddhist—and if he is not that, he is almost certainly a Shintoist.

From what has been said, it is evident that the Japs have been training selected conscripts at a rate of at least 150,000 per year for a long time. It is evident that the reservoirs of reserves must have been at full strength when mobilization started. For example, the "first reserve" must have contained at least 2,000,000 men, each of whom had had his two years of active service.

In addition to the system of conscription described above, the Japanese are known to have established a "youth's labor corps," into which young men are inducted at a pre-conscription age—perhaps 18. This labor service apparently is designed on the German model. If so, it is universal in application, and forms a sort of prep school for service in the army. In the German youth's labor corps (and presumably in the Japanese

corps) the service is six months. The boys are taught to work with their hands at rough tasks, such as digging ditches; but they are also taught the fundamentals of soldiering and the virtues of the Samurai or of National Socialism, as the case may be. There have been many reports of units of the German youth's labor corps working near the front, generally on road and bridge maintenance jobs. Something similar evidently is developing in the Japanese scheme of things.

THE JAPANESE OFFICER

The Japanese officer corps is something of a class institution. First of all, there is an elite corps of regular officers who are well-educated, who get the details to the staff colleges and to the foreign armies, and who are in line for the highest posts. Then there is a working-class of officers, most of whom have come up from the ranks, and who struggle along, apparently in complete contentment, with "limited promotion." Finally, there are the reserve officers, who are selected from the Class I conscripts, and given appropriate education and training.

M. Leurquin, the observer-correspondent whose views on the Japanese soldier have been presented earlier in this article, also delivered himself of some penetrating comment on the Japanese officer. Selected excerpts follow:

On the evening chores of the officer. "[Every evening during the campaign] . . . the Japanese officer used to put on his kimona and take his saber from its sheath, with infinite care to preserve the fine edge of its blade. He then would tie a handkerchief over his mouth so that his breath might not tarnish the brilliancy of the steel, and amorously caress the naked blade with a white silk handkerchief. Nobody spoke during this swordcleaning process, which was in the nature of a rite. When the ceremony was ended, everybody came back to life again; some officers traced the characters of letters with fine brushes; others played a samisen, the Japanese harp; others arranged flowers in vases, and thus they used to occupy themselves until the hour when the candles began to flicker, when they all stretched down and fell asleep to the rhythmical sound of the sentinel's steps outside. . . ."

On the Samurai saber. "It was General Araki who ... after the Manchurian campaign, brought back to honor the famous Samurai saber, a terrific weapon which is wielded with both hands and whose guard is almost half as long as the blade. ... If an officer is a descendant of a family of Samurai, he frequently carries the family saber. At Peking I met a young lieutenant whose saber was the pride of the entire regiment. The blade was six centuries old, and had been handed down from generation to generation; for six hundred years the men of his family had served uninterruptedly in the Japanese Army. Some officers, when they have to buy new sabers, are known to throw their entire family into debt in order to pay for these expensive weapons. . . ."

On character. ". . . On the whole, the Japanese officers are technically less sound than ours; but this insufficiency is remedied by a magnificent 'nerve' and fighting ardor, which might prove a source of danger in a European war, but which suits perfectly the peculiar type of warfare in the Far East. The Japanese officer ... is a magnificent leader of men. His weakness consists of his failing to remain master of a combat, as European officers do. He goes through with a battle rather than directs it. His courage and conception of honor are far more inspired by a warring passion than by a real and realistic understanding of the necessities of the craft of arms. . . . The Japanese is more of a warrior than a military man, and therein lies his weakness. The difference may be a subtle one, but it does exist: the essential quality of the warrior is bravery; that of the military man, discipline."

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

In the higher organization of the Japanese Army, expressed in American equivalents, it appears that the "Army General Staff" approximates our War Department General Staff; the "Ministry of War" approximates our War Department; the "Inspectorate General of Military Training" approximates our Headquarters Army Ground Forces; and the "Inspectorate General of Aviation" approximates our Chief of Army Air Forces. The Japanese air force occupies a position in the general picture similar to our own. It is not a separate force, like the Luftwaffe, but it does have a certain degree of autonomy.

Again, in the light of our organization, a most peculiar relationship exists between the Jap army and the Jap government. The blunt fact is that the government-the Diet, that is-keeps hands off the army. In Japan it has always been that way except perhaps during the depression years of the 1920's. The army goes its way, responsible to no one save the emperor (or rather, to his advisers, who in turn are army-controlled). It is true that the Diet does control the national purse, but so far as military expenditures go, the control is a farce. There is no more chance of the Diet refusing to pass an army-inspired appropriation bill than there is of the King of England vetoing an act of Parliament. Thus, from high to low, from stem to stern, there is no suggestion of civilian influence in the Jap military setup. To coin a simile, there is nothing so rare as a civilian in high Jap strategy.

The mechanics of army-diet "collaboration" consist simply of providing the Minister of War with a seat in the cabinet (or, in times like these, of making him prime minister). From his seat in the cabinet, the general who is Minister of War can conveniently keep the Diet informed as to how and when and on what it is to vote.

THE JAPANESE DIVISION

The standard pre-China-incident Japanese division was a ponderous square-type affair, 25,000 strong. That division was inflexible, and was very weak in transportation, artillery, and automatic weapons. In China, the

Japs have used a molification of this division, one which is smaller and more mobile, but still square-type.

However, Japan became interested in triangular-type divisions at approximately the same time we did. It is probable, then, that many (one-half?) of Japan's 70-odd divisions today are triangular in organization.

Here are a few highlights, as far as they are known, of the new Japanese triangular division. The division is very small—under 12,000 in aggregate strength. This lack of numerical strength is apparent all down the line. The Jap infantry regiment, for example, has a strength of just over 2,000—not a great deal more than half the strength of the corresponding American unit. As another typical example, the Jap engineer "regiment" has a strength of 504, as against a figure of 648 for its American counterpart.

Considering the Jap division as a whole, and comparing it to our own, we find it to be still weak in automatic weapons (379 light and 82 heavy machine guns against 375 automatic rifles, 57 light and 122 heavy machine guns). The Japs also are weak in artillery (36 75-mm. guns and 12 105-mm. guns against 8 75-mm. guns, 36 105-mm. howitzers, and 12 155-mm. howitzers.)

In addition to having its divisions partly square-type and partly triangular-type, the Japanese picture is complicated by the existence of many reinforced brigades, organized and equipped so as to be capable of independent action. No details concerning these brigades are available. It is probable, indeed, that they were organized and equipped individually, on a special task-force basis. The estimate of Japanese divisional strength made earlier in this article carried the tacit assumption that these independent brigades all had been expanded into divisions. But there is no positive confirmation of that assumption.

The absence of formally organized armored divisions in the Japanese Army has already been mentioned. It is a strange absence in an army which, according to legend (not so much according to fact), is Germantrained and indoctrinated. There is the possibility that some of the army's 15 (or more) tank regiments have been converted into armored divisions. However, the only armored elements so far reported in action in the South Seas have been the tank regiments.

Viewing Japanese organization as a whole, one is led to the conclusion that here is an army that has been tailor-made for the job at hand—warfare in the theaters of the Far East.

JAPANESE ARMAMENT

The quality of Japanese armament was discussed in an article in the February *Journal*.³ The gist of the points developed in that article, as regards weapons found in the infantry division, was as follows:

Rifle. The standard Jap rifle, the Arisaka, is a 1905 model, Mauser bolt-action, caliber .256, weight 10 pounds, 2 ounces.

Light machine gun. The standard Jap light machine gun is the Nambu, 1922 model, weight 22.5 pounds, "remarkably easy to shoot and to load."

Heavy machine gun. The standard Jap heavy machine gun is a Hotchkiss type, 1914 model, gas-operated and aircooled.

Mortar. The mortar, or "heavy grenade-thrower," found in the infantry company and elsewhere, is "the best idea Japan has had for an infantry weapon." The shell for this mortar serves also as the Jap hand grenade. (However, the Stokes-Brandt mortar is coming in, and may be edging the heavy grenade-thrower out.)

Antitank guns. "The Japanese Army has nothing that can be strictly designated as an antitank gun . . . the lightest is the 37-mm. model 1922 infantry gun . . . [which is] vet relatively untried."

70-mm. "infantry gun." The Jap 70-mm. infantry gun is a 1922 model very light (400 pounds), 8.8-pound projectile, low muzzle-velocity.

75-mm. gun. The Jap 75-mm. gun is a Krupp or Schneider, 1905 model.

105-mm. gun. The Jap 105-mm. gun is a new-model Schneider, and is the most modern of Jap artillery pieces.

The consensus has it that Japanese armament is, on the whole, below world-power standard in quality. But Japan has the armament in adequate quantities, which is of high importance, and of course it has those tough and well-trained soldiers. When only the Seine stood between Napoleon and annihilation of the army of the Prince of Schwarzenberg, the emperor begged "for ten pontons—not ten of the best pontons, but ten pontons of any kind whatever."

Contrary to the general belief, and as indicated in the summary above, the German influence is *not* dominant in Japanese armament. More important has been the French (Schneider, Stokes-Brandt, Hotchkiss) influence.

The transportation picture is startling. There are in the Japanese division upwards of 3,000 horses—and downwards of 300 motor vehicles. The motor vehicles themselves are still, to large extent, imported standard-model Fords and Chevrolets. Writing of Japan's motor-car industry, the 1939-40 Japan Year Book, which is an official Jap publication and hence is seldom anything other than flattering, has this to say:

The motor-car industry is perhaps the only one of all the heavy industries in Japan of which the country has not anything to feel proud of today. While there are more than 176,000 cars, buses and trucks of all kinds in the country today [1941], almost all of them are imported, about 80 per cent of them being Fords and Chevrolets. Of the balance, a considerable number are other American and European makes.

Here in the Jap motor-car industry we have, perhaps, an incipient Achilles' heel.

THE JAPANESE ARMY IN ACTION

Having viewed the Japanese Army as it stands, let us take a look at it in action. Offhand, that would appear easily done, for it is an army which has been in action constantly for the past decade. However, as we have

³The Jap War Machine," by Lieutenant John Scofield, The Infantry Journal, February, 1942.

noted, the Japs have kept the details of their doing to themselves. There has been, alas, no Japanese counterpart of *Militär-Wochenblatt*, or if there has been, we haven't been able to get it, or if we have, we haven't been able to read it.

Therefore we must in general content ourselves with little better than sketchy outlines of the various campaigns. We shall consider these in order to establish certain points and hence we shall not be concerned with comprehensive and chronologically complete accounts.

These general outlines are sure to leave us with some uncertainties. There is, for example, the very broad fact that the Japs have inflicted on the Chinese one defeat after another, and have taken from them their largest cities and richest lands. However, and trite as it may sound to say it, it is a fact that an army which was something less than a world-beater could still have beaten the courageous but weapon-poor Chinese. Note the fineness of the point as made: it tells us that the Japs may not have been world-beaters, but it does not state that they were not so. It tells us, in short, nothing. We must try another tack.

Let us try the tack indicated by the *character* (not the number) of the Japanese victories—try it in face of the sad paucity of detail. The victories, all of them it seems, have been won by safe and sure methods. All of them have been won by pushing along main routes of communications. Each has seen an overwhelming superiority in the air, heavy pressure on the front, local infiltrations and close-in envelopments.

There have been a half-dozen campaigns, and a score of victories—but there has not been a single important battle of annihilation on the German model. The Chinese have often been mauled, and they have left their share of dead on many a field—but they have always lived to fight another day. As we shall see, the Japs are not averse to taking risks tactically. But strategically, they prefer to garner the spoils a little at a time, without undue risk.

THE CLOSING OF THE LUNGHAI CORRIDOR

This circumstance is illustrated in the campaign of the winter and spring of 1938. The general situation leading up to that campaign is illustrated on map 1. The "incident" at Peiping (Peking) had occurred the previous July, the Japs had moved south through the provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan, and after three tough months had taken Shanghai and Nanking. The Japanese lines as of January 1, 1938, were about as indicated. There was a very strong Jap force in the north, and a lesser force in the Nanking-Shanghai area. Between these two forces, occuping positions generally between the Lunghai Railway and the Yellow River, was the main Chinese army, 400,000 strong. (The Jap strengths are unknown, but at the end of the campaign they aggregated at least 10 divisions.)

Faced with this general situation as of January 1, 1938, the Japs set up the strategic mission of "closing the Lunghai Corridor." After a series of misfires and setbacks, after a parade of generals, and after six months of alternate freezing and fighting, the Japs succeeded in "closing the corridor," and in thus extending their control through the coastal districts from Tientsin to

Shanghai. The mechanics of the attack on the corridor were as indicated on the sketch. Strong forces converged on the keypoint of Suchow, operating along the Tsinpu Railway. By the time the corridor was closed, the Chinese divisions were far away to the west.

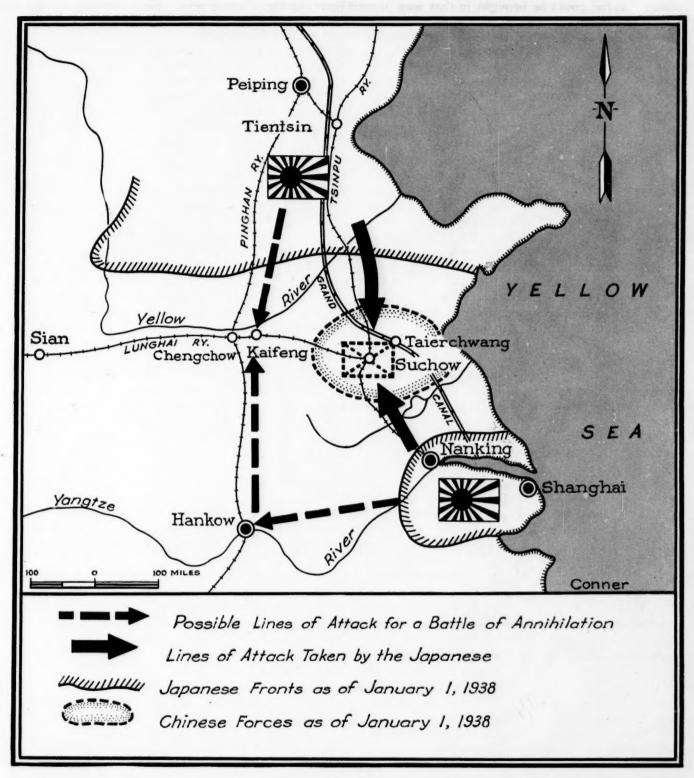
There is evidence of a great deal of bungling on the tactical side of the Jap operation in the Lunghai Corridor. But while we will touch on that matter later, our present point has to do with the strategy involved. Why were the Japs satisfied to close a corridor when they might have annihilated an army? If they had learned well at the feet of their German teachers, they might have thrown strong forces against Chungchow and against Hankow, perhaps as indicated on the sketch, and so have encircled and annihilated the crack Chinese troops to the east. This course certainly would have involved great difficulties and considerable risks. But the prize would have been correspondingly great. It might even have meant the collapse of the Chiang Kaishek policy of "buying time with space." The Japs, however, preferred to play it close to the chest. They preferred to stick to their normal practices.

THE DEBACLE AT TAIERCHWANG

Another thing about those Japanese victories: they were leavened with an occasional defeat. Tough as they undoubtedly are, the little sons of heaven know what it is to drop what they're doing and run for their lives. There are several cases in point to be drawn from the still but deep and extensive waters of the China incident—including the recent ill-fated Japanese venture south from the security of the gun-boat-guarded Yangtze to Changsha. But the classic example, the bitterest pill yet to come the way of the Jap army, stems from the year 1938, from that same gruelling campaign in the Lunghai Corridor.

At that time-March, 1938-the pride of the Japanese Army was a couple of light armored, or mechanized divisions. These divisions were élite, and were commanded by two famous generals: Isogai and Itagaki. In January of 1938, the two Japanese forces began the pincers movement against Suchow as illustrated on the map. Between changes of generals, freezing blizzards, Chinese resistance—both organized and guerrilla—the advances went along any way but smoothly. As of March, after two months of heavy going, the northern Jap force had reached the Yellow River, 60 miles north of Suchow. This, decided the Japs, was the time and place for the mechanized divisions. The plan, apparently, was an envelopment of Suchow from the east, along the Taierchwang-Suchow railroad. The expectation apparently was that these armored elements would cut through the miserable mass of Chinese like a knife through hot butter.

Again details are lacking, but on March 27 the combat elements of the mechanized divisions had reached the town of Taierchwang. These combat elements were putting on a show. They had streaked out ahead and had outdistanced both the infantry divisions which were to support them, and their own trains. At Taierchwang the mechanized forces encountered the Chinese regulars



Map I

in well-organized positions—concrete bunkers, obstacles, and the like. The Japs decided that this was a situation for the infantry to clear up, and so they sat back and waited for the infantry to appear.

The Chinese, however, were prepared to do more than defend Taierchwang. Apparently they had been waiting for something just like this. Using every road path and byway, the Chinese forces converged on Taierchwang. North of the town the guerrillas carried their

activities to new heights. The grand result was that the two Jap divisions found themselves under constant attack. Worse for them, they saw the days slip by one after the other with no sight of trains or help. The trains and the help were, in fact, effectively cut off and contained by other Chinese forces.

After a week or so had passed, the Japanese situation was bad. The High Command, alarmed, attempted to relieve the situation by flying in supplies by bomber planes. What could be brought in that way proved just a drop in the bucket; and all the time the Chinese attacks surged and subsided. After two weeks the Jap tanks and trucks were standing in the streets without gas, and the Jap soldiers were nursing with care the pocketfuls of cartridges which remained. Concerned as they were about the diminishing supply of ammunition, it is likely that the little sons of heaven were even more concerned about their almost complete failure to eat. After two weeks, the Jap rations were practically exhausted.

On the eighteenth day of the siege, the remnants of the two divisions—and remnants is the word—gathered their strength and made a desperate dash to the north, to the safety of the railroad and the main Jap forces. The dash north was a rout, with the Chinese attacking constantly. At Yihisien, halfway to the railroad, the Japs were forced to turn and make a stand. Here they stood for two more weeks, under conditions which defy description, in English at least. Finally, after the two weeks of real hell, the remnants of the remnants again made a break. This time they staggered along until they joined hands with a relief column marching from the north.

Of course, there are no precise figures on the Jap losses in the defeat at Taierchwang. One German source states that not more than one-third of the entire force—which this source puts at 60,000 strong—escaped with their bare lives. The other two-thirds were killed or taken prisoners—it making little difference which, since according to a Chinese statement, "all the prisoners of Taierchwang died—from starvation."

The Japanese losses at Taierchwang far transcended the 40,000 soldiers killed, or the great quantities of equipment lost, or even the loss of the two élite divisions. In that grim operation the Japs also lost their aura of invincibility. In showing the Chinese their heels and their feet of clay, the Japs also lost a very great deal of military face.

This discussion of the debacle at Taierchwang is not intended as a low-rating of an opponent whose successes, after all, outnumber his reverses as ten is to one. However, the Taierchwang debacle does speak for itself, and there is no sense in refusing to hear. As so convincingly illustrated, the Japs, long as they may be on personal courage, are short on staff work, on supply, on coordination. This is not to say that they will not, and have not, improved. But neither Rome nor an efficient general staff was ever built in a day.

The marked tack of boldness which characterized Japanese strategy in the Lunghai Corridor had been illustrated, perhaps even more convincingly, the preceding fall in the operations around Shanghai. The latter city lies on a narrow peninsula, bounded by the Yangtze River on the north and by Hangchow Bay on the south. By October, 1937, with the battle for Shanghai in full swing, Chiang Kai-shek had crammed into the peninsula upwards of half a million troops. Included were his élite divisions. The Japs were operating with complete control of the air, complete control of Hangchow Bay, and complete control of the Yangtze River. The situation was made to order for surprise landings in force far

to the Chinese rear. Such strategy, if successful, would have trapped the large Chinese forces on the peninsula, and might well have led to a Jap-dictated peace. The Japs, however, continued to pour troops into their end of the peninsula, and for two months they persisted in frontal attacks against the strong Chinese positions. When they finally shifted the pressure to the southern flank, here resulted only very shallow envelopments, which simply forced the Chinese to fall back on successive positions.

Incidentally, when the Chinese did begin a general retirement from the Peninsula, the movement soon became something near a rout. The Japs, however, were unable to press the pursuit and take full advantage of the situation. Thus the mass of the Chinese Army escaped to Nanking, and thence to the interior.

FORCING THE YANGTZE—LENGTHWISE

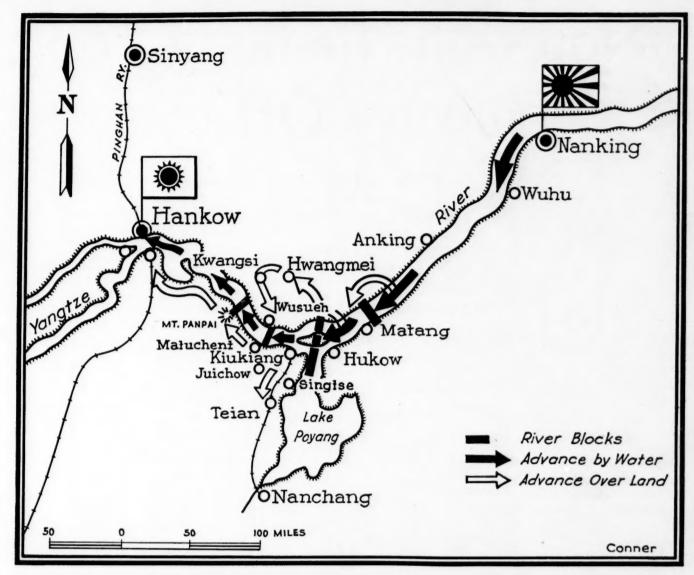
Immediately following the long-last closing of the Lunghai Corridor, the Japs entered upon another campaign which is of especial interest to students of their army. This time the theater of operations was literally a river-China's greatest, one of the big ones of the world, the Yangtze. In America, we have no counterpart for the Yangtze. It is as big and as long, practically, as the Mississippi. But it is well-behaved, its banks are firm, and in its natural state it is navigable for large ocean vessels for perhaps 1,500 miles. It is today an artery of traffic as important to the interior of China as the Mississippi was important to the interior of our country in the year 1840. Still, a few miles inland from the banks of the great stream, actually within hearing range of the steamer whistles, the Chinese populace is living as in the Middle Ages. The roadnet, too, is of Middle Age vintage, consisting chiefly of foot- and cart-paths.

Suchow had fallen on May 21. Immediately thereafter, there began a shifting of Japanese forces to the Nanking-Wuhu area. The shift was by boat, over Shanghai. Early in June the campaign started. It was a push straight up the Yangtze, obviously aimed at Hankow, "the Chicago of China," the seat of Chiang Kai-shek's government and, so everyone thought, the chief source of his strength.

The best estimates indicate that the Jap strength originally committed to the Yangtze campaign was of the order of 20,000 troops, and 50 naval vessels. As will develop, the campaign was prosecuted on what might be termed the strategic piecemeal. That is, new forces were continually brought up and thrown in, until at the campaign's end, there were something like 100,000 Jap troops and at least 100 Jap naval vessels involved.

The advance to Anking (map 2), 35 miles upstream from Wuhu, was a parade, simply a case of convoying transports loaded with troops to their destination. Anking thereupon became the base for future operations. It was then the middle of June.

From Anking on, the idea was for the gunboats and destroyers to cruise forward, keeping pace with motorized and foot units moving along the banks. This idea turned out to be impractical. The naval guns were able to silence the Chinese shore batteries; but the troops on



Map 2

the banks found the going much more difficult. In fact, the ground advance was brought to a complete halt twenty miles or so west of Anking. This unexpected circumstance was attributed to the bad roads, the complete lack of roads, the defensive potentialities of the terrain, and the expert manner in which the Chinese capitalized on those potentialities.

Leaving the soldiers (probably only a few odd battalions of them) struggling forward and backward among the rice swamps of Anking, the naval elements pushed ahead. On June 24 they reached the vicinity of Matang. There they were brought up sharp by the results of one of the outstanding barrier operations of modern war. The barrier extended full across the great river. It consisted of scores of junks, each of which had been loaded with stone, bound to adjoining craft, and sunk. As the river fleet had steamed westward, the Jap air force had for days been bombing the obstacle, but to no good point. The fleet arrived, and under the cover of fire from mine-sweepers and bombardment from the air, the war vessels attempted to ram their ways through. These attempts likewise failed, and completely.

The Japanese solution to the ensuing dilemma was to land contingents of troops fifteen miles downstream from the obstacle. These contingents had the mission of working around the flanks of the Chinese troops defending the obstacle, annihilating or forcing them to evacuate, and so clearing the stage for an engineer job of obstacle-clearance.

This was a good plan, except that once again the Jap ground troops found the going extremely difficult. They advanced, but very slowly, and only with heavy losses. The Jap air force was active, alternately bombing Hankow, the defenders of the obstacle, the obstacle itself, and the troops immediately confronting the advancing ground troops. The small Chinese air force, finding the mass of ships downstream from the obstacle too inviting a target to pass up, also was active. The air fighting was replete with dramatic instances. One Chinese pilot gained authentic and eternal fame by diving his plane onto the deck of a Jap destroyer. One Jap squadron performed a feat that now ranks alongside the human-bangalore-torpedo incident in Japanese legend by boldly (Continued on page 91)

Notes on Training for Company Officers

By Major L. C. Hudson, U.S.M.C.

N the near future, perhaps very near future, your organization may be involved in a "shooting war." From what you know of the training of your troops at present would it be likely that observers and participants who survived this engagement could have grounds to make the following comments?

"Men should be trained in AA fighting and-?"

"AA forces should receive more training in firing their weapons, including their rifles, and identification of aircraft by both sight and sound should be promoted."

"All units should be thoroughly instructed in the principles of AA fire including the identification of friendly and enemy aircraft."

"Courage is not enough to fight tanks and planes—."
"All—should be familiar with the use of the rifle and the importance of "digging in" during a strafing raid."

"Troops should be instructed in the installation of air ground defenses and in the identification of aircraft."

The above comments have been made by observers and participants of a recent engagement of troops whose identity and nationality may not be disclosed. However, just assume that such remarks were made concerning our own forces. What could have been done to prevent such ignorance and what steps may our company officers take at present in training and in knowing where to get their knowledge for this training so that we may be ready in battle for things that have changed since the days of World War number 1?

I do not know of any person who knows all the answers. However, there are a few suggestions which may help in modernizing our training and those which the writer has been permitted to observe are stated herein.

First of all, make more extensive use of the modern training films which are being produced. If you make enough inquiries you will find that a projector is available. Yes, it is well known that the distribution of field manuals giving information on this subject is now so restricted that it is seldom that all the lower units receive these texts for their individual use. However, here is a list which the Candidates' Class is using in a 10-weeks' course of instruction, and you will find everyone of great value for instructural purposes:

IF No.	
3-216 Adjustment of Service Gas Mask	17 min.
3-217 Inspection of Service Gas Mask	9 min.
5-146 Means of A Mech. Defense	9 min.
5-148 AT Obstacles	8 min.

5-149 Road Blocks

5-224	Portable Barbed Wire Ob. (Gooseberry,	
	Concertina) (1)	11 min.
7-24	Musketry and Combat Practice Firing	42 min.
7-25	Bayonet Training	
7-35	Infantry Hasty Field Fortifications (1)	50 min.
7-108	Tech of SA fire against Attack Aviation	17 min.
7-109	Defense of Inf. Col. against Attack	
	Aviation	18 min.
7-110	Defense of Inf. Areas against Attack	
	Aviation	7 min.
7-234	Use of Natural Cover and Concealment	18 min.
7-248	Instr. Soldier, Dismounted w/o Arms-	
	Position, Facings	22 min.
7-249	Instr. Soldier, Dismounted w/o Arms-	
	Steps, Marchings'	22 min.
7-250	60mm. Mortar-Mechanical Training	20 min.
7-251	Mortar Sights and Sight Setting	28 min.
7-275	Operations of a Reconnaissance Patrol	
	at Night	43 min.
8-33	First Aid-Methods under Service Con-	
	ditions	33 min.
8-150	First Aid—Injuries and Accidents	26 min.
8-154	Sex Hygiene	26 min.
8-155	Personal Hygiene	
11-184	Conduct of Physical Training	30 min.

There are training films on subjects such as "Know your enemy," which may prove of value. A complete list is in FM 21-6, February 1, 1942.

In addition to these are numerous film strips which may be used to advantage. For a complete list see FM 21-6. One comment should be added. The true value in instruction of training films is never realized when these are shown as a time killer on rainy afternoons or just at any time in order to get them in. They must be given concurrently with a course on the subject and must fit in during the early part of this course. For instance suppose we were instructing in bayonet training. TF 7-25 should not be shown the first hour of the course. Spend two hours in instruction on the use of the bayonet and then show the film. The men will have their minds sharpened by their own experience and be curious about a hundred little points which they will watch for in the film. Having this interest, the film will be several times as valuable as an instructional aid as it would have been in the first period when the men were interested in the subject in only a general sort of manner. It may be

(Continued on page 90)

JAPANESE MECHANIZATION

Japanese Tank Employment

(Courtesy of The Cavalry Journal, March-April, 1942)

THERE are 15 or more known models of tanks in the Japanese Army. It will be noted that the basic types are few and a slight modification is given a new designation. For convenience, the tanks are classified according to weight as tankettes, light, medium, and heavy tanks.

Tactical doctrine.—As a result of experience in the Manchurian incident, the present war in China, and the clash with the Russians at Changkufeng, the Japanese Army has acquired a lively appreciation of the value of

mechanization. Large sums of the current re-equipment budget have been set aside to push the mechanization program. Much thought is being given to the proper use of this new weapon in the light of the experience of the Japanese Army itself and of that of foreign armiés. A distinguishing feature of the new Combat Regulations (Sakusen Yomurei) is the modification, extension, and detailed expatiation of the paragraphs devoted to the use of tanks and mechanized units. As in other countries, the Japanese are not sure of the proper use of these weapons and are not



Japanese reported as having employed these one-man tanks in the Malay Peninsula fighting.



These photographs were made in 1940 when the Japanese entered the
Kikawei [French] Section of Shanghai

Dimensions: Length, 10 feet 2 inches; Width, 5 feet, 9 inches; Height,
5 feet, 4 inches; Weight, 3 tons. Kikawei (French) Section of Shanghai

DATA

Crew: 2 (I driver and I gunner). Armament: L.M.G. in turret. Armor: 0.31 to 0.55 inch thickness. Communications: Flag.

Motor: Type 4-cylinder, air cooled, 45 h.p.

Steering, brake or controlled differential: Front sprocket.

Maximum Speed: 30 m.p.h.

Suspension type: 4 bogie wheels, 2 bogies, Carden Lloyd system.

Ground clearance: I foot, I inch.

Remarks: Also known as light armored vehicle, used with trailer for supply and intercommunication.

JAPANESE TWO-MAN TANKETTE M2592 (1932)



yet prepared to commit themselves to a detailed tactical doctrine. Hence, the new regulations, while giving additional space to considerations of mechanization treat the subject with broad generalities which leave considerable doubt as to whether the Japanese have worked out many of the practical details of such highly involved questions as infantry-tank-artillery liaison, control by higher commanders, logistics of mechanized forces, etc.

Strength.—At the outbreak of the China incident, the known mechanized strength of the Japanese Army consisted of two tank regiments. While the wartime expansion of tank units is not definitely known, it is believed that in 1939 there was the equivalent of six tank regiments in China and one organic tank company in each division. No formally organized large mechanized units (brigades or divisions) are known to exist in the Japanese Army; however, improvised mechanized units have been used on the continent repeatedly with considerable success. Such units, while probably without elaborated tables of organization and equipment, are organized on the basis of expediency and availability of matériel with the usual reconnaissance, ground-holding, shock, and supply components which characterize the mechanized brigades and divisions of foreign armies.

TANKS WITH DIVISION

Tactics-Offensive.-The tanks with a division are normally used as accompanying tanks attached to the infantry units making the principal attack. Such tanks are brought up secretly prior to the attack to assembly positions about 3 miles behind the line of departure. Here final reconnaissance and attack preparations are completed. Tank commanders confer with the infantry regimental and battalion commanders to whom they are to be attached as well as with the artillery which is to support the attack. Topics for conference and decision are: tank objectives and hour of attack; tank jump-off positions; routes to the jump-off position and the subsequent zone of advance; type of artillery support desired and its coordination with advance of the tanks; plan for meeting a counterattack by hostile tanks; signal communications between infantry tanks, and artillery. On the night preceding the attack, the tanks move to jump-off positions under cover of the noise of artillery firing and low-flying airplanes. Attack formations aim at obtaining the effect of mass by disposing the tanks in several waves across the front of the infantry unit to which attached. The tanks move forward followed closely by the infantry and supported by the artillery which neutralizes enemy antitank weapons by fire and smoke. Tank objectives are: obstacles blocking the advance of the infantry; the enemy automatic weapons left unneutralized by the artillery; eventually, the hostile artillery and command system. The infantry must stick close to the tanks; if the latter get too far ahead, they may have to turn around and rejoin the infantry.

The foregoing discussion applies particularly to the attack of a position where the need for tanks is especially acute. In the meeting engagement, the tactics of the tanks are in general the same except that preparations and liaison arrangements are not so detailed and the attack moves more rapidly. In a favorable situation, the division commander prior to the main attack may send out all or part

of his tanks ahead of the advance guard to upset the hostile deployment and derange the command system of the opposing force. In such a case, the tanks are given a rendezvous point where they assemble and return to the main body in time for use with the principal attack.

Leading tanks.—It is doubtful whether the Japanese have had actual experience in the use of leading tanks, although the new Combat Regulations contemplate their use in cases where tanks are available in plentiful numbers. The Japanese first satisfy the requirements for accompanying tanks; those in excess of this requirement are organized into a leading tank detachment under division control. Taking off several minutes ahead of the main attack, they rush deep into the zone of the hostile artillery and command system. They are given a zone of action, a rallying point, and mission type of order to include the subsequent course of action. Artillery support is planned carefully to cover the tanks through the forward area of hostile antitank weapons. Long-range artillery coordinates its fire with the movement of the tanks so as not to interfere with their progress.

Miscellaneous uses of tanks. — The following miscellaneous uses of tanks have been noted in the China War:

Tanks break through the defenses at the mouth of a defile, reconnoiter the inner defenses, and return.

Tanks execute local battlefield liaison and reconnaissance missions as well as transport essential supplies in the areas beaten by the Chinese small-arms fire.

Tanks are the main force in a frontal holding attack, while the remainder of the division envelops a flank.

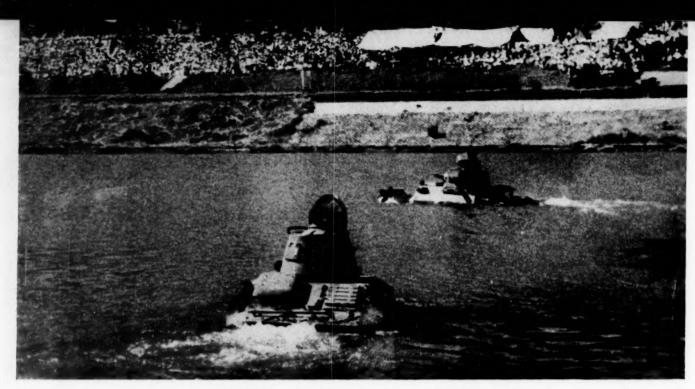
Tanks block the escape of fugitives through the rear gates of walled towns.

Defensive.—On the defense, the division commander usually holds his tanks initially in division reserve under cover from artillery fire and attack from the air. Eventually they are attached to the infantry making the division counterattack. They are particularly valuable in stopping a hostile mechanized force, as the defensive tanks can defeat a superior number of the enemy tanks if the latter have run away from their artillery support or have become dispersed. Occasionally, the defending commander may use his tanks, before the enemy attacks, in a raid on the hostile assembly areas. In all cases, tank actions must be supported by carefully arranged artillery fire to neutralize the hostile antitank guns.

MECHANIZED UNITS

Organization.—As previously indicated, the Japanese have in China provisional mechanized units varying in size and composition, according to the matériel at hand and the mission to be accomplished. In general, these units have a strong nucleus of tanks supported by motorized infantry, engineers, field and antiaircraft artillery, anti-gas, and signal detachments. The whole force is supplied by a truck train formed from line of communication (heitan) supply units. Observation aviation is usually attached.

Tactics.—Offensive.—A mechanized force normally receives an offensive mission whereby full advantage can be taken of its high mobility and capacity for independent action. In general, its tactics are about the same as those



AMPHIBIOUS MODEL (EXPERIMENTAL) LIGHT TANK

Japanese tanks, according to American and European standards of types, are of much lighter construction.

Tankette M2595 (1935), has a crew of two men, carries one 37-mm. in turret and two machine guns in hull fore. Armor: 0.47 inch; length 13 feet, 9 inches; height, 6 feet 5 inches; weight, 4 tons; 70 h.p. Maximum speed 22 m.p.h.

Tankette M 2598 (1938) has a crew of three men (1 driver and 2 gunners), carries one machine gun in turrett and one machine gun in hull fore. Armor: 0.55 inch; Length: 10 feet, 3 inches; Width: 5 feet, 9 inches; Height: 5 feet, 4 inches; Weight: 3 tons; 55 h.p.; Maximum Speed: 33 m.p.h.

Light Tank M 2593 (1933) has a crew of 3 men; one machine gun in turret, and one machine gun in hull fore. Armor: 0.86 inch; Length: 14 feet, 8 inches; Width: 5 feet, 11 inches; Height: 6 feet; Six-cylinder. 85 h.p.; 28 m.p.h. Six bogie wheels, 3 bogies. Fords streams 2 feet, 8 inches deep. Also, experimental amphibious model.

Light Tank M 2595 (1935). 3-man crew, carries one 47-mm. gun in single turret, two 7.7-mm. machine guns in hull fore. Armor: 0.47 inch; radio communication; Length: 14 feet, 9 inches; Width: 6 feet, 6 inches; Height: 6 feet, 6 inches; Weight: 7.7 tons; 110 h.p.; Maximum Speed: 22 m.p.h.; Fords stream 3.2 feet deep.

Light Tank M 2599 (1939). 3-man crew, carries one 37-mm. gun and one machine gun. Armor: 0.63 inch; Length: 16 feet, 6 inches; Width: 5 feet, 8 inches; Height: 7 feet, 4 inches; Weight: 7 tons; Four-cylinder, Diesel motor; 45 h.p.; Maximum Speed: $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.p.h.

The photo of the light tank below was made in Peiping, China.



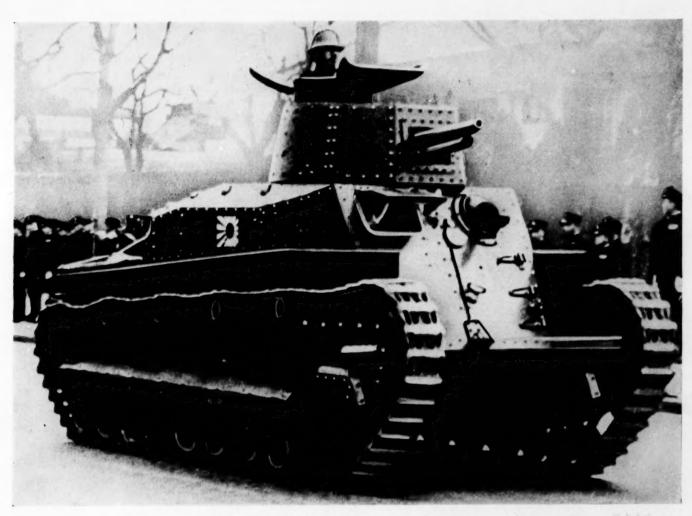
of a large cavalry force. By secrecy and rapid movement (usually at night) it surprises the enemy force in a terrain suitable for the tanks which form the backbone of the combat strength of the command. The commander, keeping his tanks under central control, masses them for a quick blow in a vital attack direction. The motorized infantry receives any or all of the following missions:

It covers the tanks and facilitates their action.

It holds the ground won by the tanks.

It occasionally takes over a front in the holding attack or makes an attack to create a diversion either by day or night. eses, as the situation is susceptible to sudden changes in this fast-moving type of combat. He activates reconnaissance and security agencies, meanwhile gradually reducing the depth of his dispositions. As the enemy situation clears somewhat, he chooses an assembly area in conformance with his tentative scheme of maneuver. This area is as close to the enemy as is consonant with safety. If there is danger of a sudden collision with the enemy, the commander may traverse the final distance between himself and the enemy by bounds from one terrain line to another.

A bold envelopment or a turning movement is the maneuver best suited to a mechanized force. Such a force will



This is a Japanese Medium Tank M 2594 (1934). It has a 5-man crew, carries one machine gun in turret and one machine gun and one bomb in hull fore. Mortar inside. Ammunition: 6,000 rounds small arms, 120 rounds 37-mm. and 100 bombs. Armor thickness: Upper structure and front, 0.67 inch; Sides, top and rear, 0.43 inch; floor, 6 millimeters. Length: 22 feet, 10 inches (with tail); Width: 8 feet, 4 inches; Height: 8 feet, 6 inches; Weight: 14 tons; motor: 6-cylinder Mitsubishi airplane, airplane, air cooled; 160 h.p.; Maximum Speed: 28 m.p.h.; Operating distance without refill; 124 miles (210 gallons). Gear speeds and ratios: 8 forward and 2 rear; Suspension type: 9 bogie wheels (4 bogie, 1 independent bogie wheel); Ground clearance: 1 foot, 6 inches; Climbs 46° slopes; Negotiates vertical obstacle 3 feet high; crosses trenches 10 feet, 6 inches wide; fords streams 3 feet deep; used by army and navy landing party. Army model may have only one gun in turret; gun may be 47-mm.

The infantry always fights dismounted but stays in its carriers as long as possible. The artillery performs normal support missions with especial attention to enemy antitank guns.

As a mechanized force draws near the enemy, the commander prepares tentative plans to meet varying hypothoften march at night, assemble in darkness, and attack at dawn. In the assembly area, reconnaissance is made, order is restored, and missions are assigned for the subsequent attack. When the enemy situation is vague, the usual objective is a terrain feature the possession of which is essential to the enemy. In the final deployment troops

remain in vehicles until the danger of hostile fire forces them to dismount. When this has occurred, empty vehicles are parked under cover from air and ground observation. The unit reserve is usually infantry but on occasion may include some tanks. The detailed conduct of the attack follows the tactics of a large cavalry force.

Mechanized units are particularly well adapted to pursuit and exploitation. The objectives assigned to them are those suitable to any pursuit detachment, but their range of action permits a deeper penetration into the hostile areas. It is in this form of action that the Japanese mechanized forces have found their chief employment in the China War.

Defensive.—Since the defensive nullifies the mobility of a mechanized force, it is a form of combat to be avoided, but it may be imposed by the situation. In such a case, the commander usually disposes his dismounted infantry in a discontinuous line of strong points with most all of the tanks held in reserve. The defense is conducted along customary lines with the principal concern of the commander being the engagements of his tanks in a counterattack. In the usual defensive situation the enemy will be

superior in tanks; hence, the commander must endeavor to stage the decisive tank action out of range of antitank guns. Under such conditions, his inferiority in tanks is compensated for by the supporting fires of the artillery. When the hostile tanks are defeated the crisis is passed and the counteroffensive is often justified.

COMMENTS

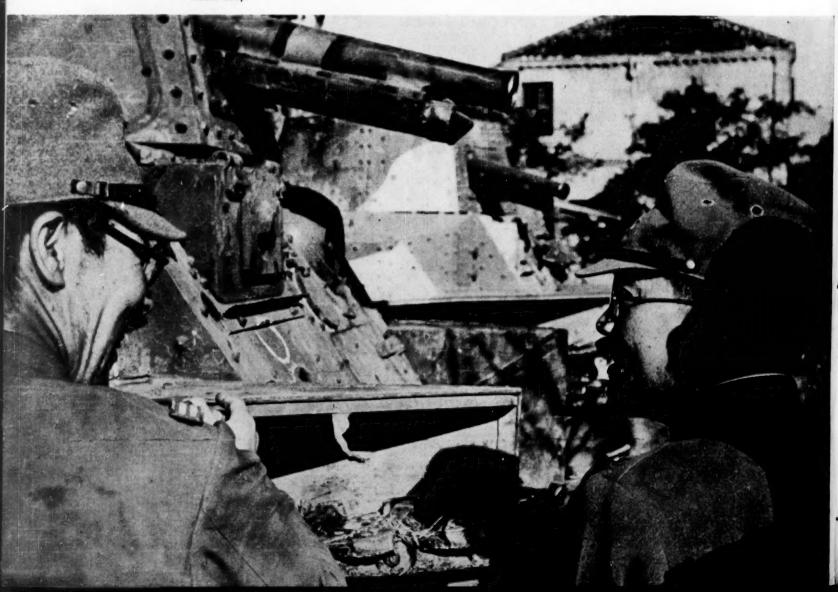
Mechanization is extending rapidly throughout the Japanese Army where its value is fully understood. The army has acquired considerable battlefield experience in small-scale tank actions and in the use of improvised mechanized forces. The V-front light tanks which recently were used by the Japanese in landing operations, fires armor-piercing ammunition from .50 caliber machine guns. Direct hits, from 37-mm. guns in some cases were deflected by the sloping front of this tank. Although these latter do not have the striking power of the elaborated mechanized forces of Western Powers, they secure most of the benefits of mechanization at a low cost. This question of cost is likely to be the critical limiting factor in the extension of mechanization in Japan, a country poor in foreign exchange and without a well developed automotive industry.

AICHI HEAVY TANK, TYPE 2596 (1936)

Crew: 10 (1 driver, 1 commander, 5 gunners, 2 loaders, 1 radio operator).

Armament: one 75-mm., one 35 mm. in turret and two machine guns in hull fore; Ammunition: 5,000 rounds small arm and 500 rounds HE; Armor: 1.38 inch; Length: 31 feet; Width: 10 feet, 8 inches; Height: 9 feet, 2 inches; Weight: 36 tons; Water cooled motor, 350 h.p.; Maximum Speed: 36 m.p.h.; Suspension type: six large bogie wheels; Climbs 40° slopes; Negotiates vertical obstacles 2 feet, 9 inches high; Crosses trenches 15 feet wide; Fords streams 4 feet, 2 inches deep. A modified form of Russian Tank 32-5.

Heavy Tank M 2597 (1937). Modified from Russian T 28. Six-man crew; two 37-mm. guns in turret and two machine guns in hull fore; Armor: 1.38 inch; Length: 24 feet, 5 inches; Weight: 35 tons; 250 h.p.; Maximum Speed: 28 m.p.h.; Crosses trenches 7 feet wide; Fords treams 4 feet, 2 inches deep.



Japanese Antitank Defense

THE Japanese envisage the inherent disadvantage of enemy tank operations to be—

Natural and artificial obstacles.

Long march columns which are difficult to camouflage. Adverse weather conditions which may prevail.

Unfavorable working conditions and difficult observation which lower efficiency of crews.

Their antitank instruction stresses taking every advanvantage of these conditions.

Passive defense measures.—Concealment, camouflage, and calm nerves are of utmost importance. Reconnaissance and warning nets are considered essential.

Active measures.—These include:

Action by antitank guns, accompanying guns, and mortars.

Bullets splash from machine guns and rifles at a short range (at least one section firing at each tank).

Mines and "tank fighters." The latter comprise men with special training and equipment for direct assault on tanks.

Detailed method of attacking a tank.—It is desirable to choose ground where tanks must travel slowly and so as not to interfere with the action of antitank guns.

Each rifle company (sometimes machine-gun and heavy weapon companies organize smaller detachments) includes a section of special "tank fighters" which are especially equipped for action against tanks. Each man is armed with an antitank mine, a bomb, and a smoke hand grenade.

Three ways of attacking tanks are-

The tank fighter crawls toward the tank under cover, until he is within the dead space of the tank weapons. Next, he throws the mine, which is attached to a long string, about 15 feet in front of the tank and, by means of the string, pulls it directly under the tank.

Several pairs of tank fighters move forward under cover and place a number of mines in front of the tank in such a manner that the tank must drive over one of

A number of mines are fastened, 1 foot apart, to a 150-foot line. Two men conceal themselves with this chain of mines and draw the mines across the path of the tank as it approaches.

The tank fighter is also taught to attack the tank by jumping on top of the tank, usually from the rear, and damaging the guns or rotating mechanism of the turret with picks. The pistol may be used to fire on the crew through openings in the tank. Another method is to blind the tank crew by throwing a shelter-half over the turret or to smoke it out. Naturally, all these forms of assault are feasible only if the friendly infantry can neutralize the hostile infantry accompanying the tanks. Tanks have been delayed and stopped, finally, by driving 3-inch wooden poles or 1 to 1½-inch rods between the spokes of the tank wheels.



Japanese Military Terms and Characters

MILITARY TERMS

The following is a list of military terms and their Japanese equivalents which may be useful to unit intelligence officers:

Military term	Japanese equivalent
Army	Rikugun
Army General staff	Sanbō hombu
Chief of general staff	Sanbō
Navy	
Navy department	Kaigun.
Grade	Kaigun shō.
General officer	Kaikvū.
General	
Lieutenant general	
Major general	Chūjō.
Field officer	
Colonel	
Lieutenant colonel	Taisa.
Major	Chūsa.
Company officer	Shōsa.
Captain	Ikan
First lieutenant	Tai-i.
Second lieutenant	Chū-i.
Noncommissioned officer	Shō-i.
Warrant officer or special du	ty
sergeant major	Kashikan.
Sergeant major	Tokumu sōchō,
Sergeant	
Corporal	Gunsō.
Soldier	Gochō.
Superior private	Hei, heitai.
First class private	Jōtō hei.
Second class private	Ittō hei.
Grade	Nitō hei.
Army (unit)	
Army headquarters	Gun.
Army commander	
Division	_Gun shireikan.
Division headquarters	_Shidan.
Division major general attached t	
Division commander	
Division artillery	Shidan shireibuzuki shosho.
Division cavalry	Shidan chō (chūjō).
2 brigades of infantry	Shidan hõhei.
1 regiment of cavalry	Shidan kihei.
I regiment of field or mountain	n Hohei niko ryodan.
artillery	_Kihei ikko rentai.

1 battalion of engineers Yahōhei, moshiku wa sanpōhei., 1 battalion of transport troops ikko rentai. Brigade Kōhei ikko daitai. Reinforced brigade Ryodan. Brigade cavalry Konsei ryodan. Infantry brigade Ryodan kihei. Heavy field artillery brigade Hohei ryodan. (There is no light artillery Kihei ryodan. brigade organization.) Yasen jū hōhei ryodan. Regiment Regiment commander Rentai. Regiment adjutant Rentai honbu (not shireibu). Regiment adjutant Rentai fukukan (fukkan). Battalion badquarters Daitai honbu. Battalion headquarters Daitai honbu. Battalion ommander Daitaichō. Battalion odjutant Daitai fukukan. Company, troop battery Chūtai. Company (troop battery) head-Chūtai jimushitsu (not hombu). quarters Chūtai. Company (troop, battery) com-Shōtaichō. Platoon Shōtai. Company (troop, battery) com-Shōtaichō. Buntai. Squad Butai. Squad Butai. Squad Commander Heika. Detachment Honka. Arms or services Hohei (aka) (really hi) (red). Arms Kihei (midori) (green). Infantry Hohei (kiiro) (yellow). Cavalry Yahōhei. Artillery Sanpō hei. Light field Yasen jūhōhei. Mountain Kōsha hōhei. Heavy field Jūhōhei. Antiaircraft Kōhei. Engineers Kōkū hei (sorairo) (really usu Transport corps konjō) (sky blue). Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical yeterinary Jū-ibu (murasaki) (purple).	Military term	Japanese equivalent
l battalion of transport troops likko rentai. Brigade Köhei ikko daitai. Reinforced brigade Shichöhei ikko daitai. Composite brigade Ryodan. Brigade cavalry Konsei ryodan. Infantry brigade Shüsei ryodan. Cavalry brigade Ryodan kihei. Heavy field artillery brigade Hohei ryodan. (There is no light artillery Kihei ryodan. brigade organization.) Yasen jū höhei ryodan. Regiment Rentai. Regiment headquarters Rentai honbu (not shireibu). Regiment commander Rentai fukukan (fukkan). Battalion headquarters Daitai. Battalion headquarters Daitai honbu. Battalion adjutant Daitai fukukan. Company, troop battery Chūtai. Company (troop battery) head-Chūtai jimushitsu (not hombu). quarters Chūtai. Company (troop, battery) com-Shōtaichō. mander Buntai. Platoon commander Buntai. Squad Butai. Squad Butai. Squad commander Heika. Detachment Honka. Arms or services Hohei (aka) (really hi) (red). Arms (höhei kiro) (yellow). Cavalry Ya hō hei. Artillery Sanpō hei. Light field Yasen jūhōhei. Mountain Kōsha hōhei. Heavy field Jūhōhei. Aria Kenpei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	1 battalion of engineers	Yahōhei, moshiku wa sanpōhei.,
Brigade Reinforced brigade Reinforced brigade Romposite brigade Rryodan. Rentai. Rryodan. Rentai. R	1 battalion of transport troops	ikko rentai.
Reinforced brigade Composite brigade Ryodan. Brigade cavalry Infantry brigade Ryodan. Shūsei ryodan. Cavalry brigade Ryodan kihei. Heavy field artillery brigade Regiment Brigade organization.) Regiment Regiment headquarters Regiment headquarters Regiment adjutant Retation Battalion badquarters Battalion commander Battalion adjutant Company (troop battery) Company (troop, battery) Company (troop, battery) Relaton Platoon Shōtai. Company (troop, battery) Redad Buntai. Squad Buntai. Squad Buntai. Squad Buntai. Squad Commander Buntai. Squad Commander Buntai. Squad Commander Buntai. Squad Commander Buntai. Squad Butai. Squad Commander Buntai. Squad Butai. Squad Butai. Squad Butai. Squad Butai. Squad Shokai. Company Chūtai (really hi) (red). Arms Kihei (midori) (green). Infantry Höhei (kiiro) (yellow). Cavalry Ya hō hei. Artillery Sanpō hei. Light field Yasen jūhōhei. Mountain Kösha hōhei. Heavy Shichō hei. Engineers Köhei (kuro) (black). Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical Butelical Binderia Konjo (sky blue). Kakubu. Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical	Brigade	Kõhei ikko daitai.
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Heavy field artillery brigade (There is no light artillery Kihei ryodan. brigade organization.) Yasen jū hõhei ryodan. Regiment Regiment Rentai. Regiment headquarters Rentai honbu (not shireibu). Regiment commander Rentai fukukan (fukkan). Regiment adjutant Rentai fukukan (fukkan). Battalion Daitai. Battalion headquarters Daitai honbu. Battalion commander Daitaichō. Battalion adjutant Daitai fukukan. Company, troop battery Chūtai. Company (troop battery) head-Chūtai jimushitsu (not hombu). quarters Chūtaichō. Platoon Shōtai. Company (troop, battery) com-Shōtaichō. mander Buntai. Platoon commander Buntaichō. Squad Butai. Squad Butai. Squad Commander Heika. Detachment Honka. Arms or services Hohei (aka) (really hi) (red). Arms Kihei (midori) (green). Infantry Hōhei (kiiro) (yellow). Cavalry Ya hō hei. Sanpō hei. Light field Yasen jūhōhei. Mountain Kōsha hōhei. Heavy field Jūhōhei. Antiaircraft Kōhei. Heavy Shichō hei. Engineers Kōkū hei (sorairo) (really usu Fransport corps konjō) (sky blue). Air Kepei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Cavalry brigade	Ryodan kihei
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Artillery Sanpō hei. Light field Yasen jūhōhei. Mountain Kōsha hōhei. Heavy field Jūhōhei. Antiaircraft Kōhei. Heavy Shichō hei. Engineers Kōkū hei (sorairo) (really usu Transport corps konjō) (sky blue). Air Kenpei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Cavalry	Va hō hei
Light field Yasen jūhōhei. Mountain Kōsha hōhei. Heavy field Jūhōhei. Antiaircraft Kōhei. Heavy Shichō hei. Engineers Kōkū hei (sorairo) (really usu konjō) (sky blue). Air Kenpei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Artillery	Sanno hei
Mountain Kösha hőhei. Heavy field Jűhőhei. Antiaircraft Köhei. Heavy Shichő hei. Engineers Kökű hei (sorairo) (really usu Transport corps konjő) (sky blue). Air Kenpei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Light field	Vasen iŭhohei
Heavy field Jūhōhei. Antiaircraft Kōhei. Heavy Shichō hei. Engineers Kōkū hei (sorairo) (really usu konjō) (sky blue). Air Kenpei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Mountain	Kõsha hõhei.
Antiaircraft Köhei. Heavy Shichō hei. Engineers Kökū hei (sorairo) (really usu Transport corps konjō) (sky blue). Air Kenpei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Heavy field	Iŭhōhei.
Heavy Shichō hei. Engineers Kōkū hei (sorairo) (really usu Transport corps konjō) (sky blue). Air Kenpei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).		
Engineers Kōkū hei (sorairo) (really usu Transport corps konjō) (sky blue). Air Kenpei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Heavy	Shichō hei.
Transport corps konjō) (sky blue). Air Kenpei (kuro) (black). Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Engineers	Kökū hei (sorairo) (really usu
Military police Kakubu. Staff services Eisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Transport corps	konjō) (sky blue).
Staff servicesEisebu (fuka midori) (dark Medical green).	Air	Kenpei (kuro) (black).
Medical green).	Military police	.Kakubu.
Medical green). Veterinary Jū-ibu (murasaki) (purple).		
Veterinary [ŭ-ibu (murasaki) (purple).	Medical	green).
The state of the s	Veterinary	Ju-ibu (murasakı) (purple).
Intendance Keiribu (gincha) (silver tea).	Intendance	Keiribu (gincha) (silver tea).

Naval Terms

Military term	Japanese equivalent	Military term	Japanese equivalent
Auxiliary gunboat	Tokusetsu hõkan.	Land airplane	Rikujō hikōki.
Battleship		Seaplane	Suijō hikōki.
Battle cruiser		Gunboat	II al
Cruiser	7	Combined fleet	Rengō kantai.
Coast defense vessel		Gunboat unit	Hōkantai.
Combined destroyer group		Naval gun	Kaigunhō.
Destroyer		River gunboat	Kayō hōkan.
Division		Submarine	
Destroyer unit		Squadron; flotilla	Sentai.
Mother ship		Destroyer squadron	
Aircraft tender or mother ship		Submarine unit	Sensuitai.
Destroyer mother ship	Suirai bokan.	Submarine squadron	
Mine sweeper mother ship	Sōkai bokan.	Salvage ship	Kyūnansen.
Airplane; flying machine		Torpedo boat	
Fleet	Kantai.		Sõkaitei (sen).

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHARACTERS

Arms, services, and units.

Battalion

Regiment

Infantry Hohei Kihei Artillery Hohei Kihei Höhei Second character, corps (gundan).

**Hohei Höhei Second character, corps (gundan).

**Hohei Höhei Second character, corps (gundan).

**Hohei Höhei Höhei Höhei Second character, corps (gundan).

**Hohei Höhei H

Rentai Daitai Chūtai Shōtai Kōhei Kōhei 大 中 小 工 F公 F公 F公 F公 F公 F

(troop battery)

Platoon

Engineer

Konoe, the Imperial guards; used for units of the Imperial Guards Division.

Kökühei, the air service (a new word).

Numbers.

Grades of officers.—Characters showing officers' grades are given as follows:

acter for ten is sometimes used.

Company Officers.

First lieutenant Second lieutenant

General Officers.

CHARACTERS ON IDENTIFICATION TAGS

Enlisted man.—Identification tag of an enlisted man. Reading from top to bottom the first character gives the arm or service, followed by regimental number, a small dash, and ending with the serial number of the man in his regiment. The following reads, "Infantry 56 (regulation), No. 147."



Officer.—The following is an officer's identification tag which gives in order from top to bottom, arm or servicé, grade, and name. This tag reads, "Infantry, first lieutenant, Yamamoto."



Note.—In all enumerations the Japanese habitually use the order MP, Inf., Cav., Arty., Enors., Air Service, Transport, abbreviated sometimes to Ken, Ho, Ki, Hō', Kō', Kōkū, Schichō.

Reading identification tags.—Japanese is read from top to bottom and from right to left. The characters here used are Chinese characters adapted by the Japanese. One, two, three, or more characters constitute a word. The dash on the enlisted man's tag separates the regiment number from the man's serial number in the regiment. The arm of service is frequently abbreviated and the first character only used. This is true on the enlisted man's tag. In case of engineers, "battalion" is

Captain

substituted for "regiment." A detailed explanation of the reading of tags follows:

Enlisted Men.

騎三三

One character here shown-ki for kihei, cavalry.

One or more characters for number of regiment (in this case 23).

Dash separating regimental number from serial number of man in regiment.

四一九

Serial number of man in regiment. One or more characters (in this case 419).

Officers.

上兵 大尉田· Generally two characters for arm of service (here engineer).

Two characters for rank (here captain).

One, two, three, or four characters for name of officer (here Tanaka).

Examples.—The following are examples of the translation of identification tags:

石包 Artillery.

大 18th Regiment.

五 可 No. 54.

Second lieutenant.

Kawa-guchi.

I Engineer.

た 9th Battalion.

六 No. 60.

上 Infantry. 少 Major

将 general. 原 Hara. Cavalry.

Colonel.

Uchida.

Engineer.

Lieutenant Colonel.

好 Matsuno.

打 Infantry. 76th Regiment.

No. 442.

入 No. 187.

Engineer.

Nakamigawa.

Cavalry. 8th Regiment.

六 No. 642.

Infantry.

141st Regiment.

No. 1,251.

石包 Artillery. + 10th Regiment.

九 No. 9.

騎 Cavalry.

从 Major. 左 Tani.

Infantry.

91st Regiment.

K No. 761.

打 Infantry.
First Lieutenant,

京 木 Motonishi.

步 Infantry. 查 52nd Regiment.

No. 503.

READ THE IDENTIFICATION TAGS. IT IS NOT DIFFICULT. THE NUMERALS ARE EASY TO REMEMBER.



Traffic congestion, result of narrow, winding, unimproved, Chinese roads and poor Japanese staff work.

AIRPLANE BRAKE TESTING MACHINE Electro Brakometer FOR MANUFACTURERS, AIR BASES, AIRPORTS



PROMOTES SAFETY, SAVES TIME AND MONEY

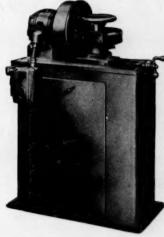
This technical electrical unit exposes every condition affecting the efficiency of aircraft brakes in landing and taxiing. Stops accidents, saves time, saves money. Quick and accurate, fool-proof, easy to operate. Helps meet urgent need for faster plane production. See the ELECTRO BRAKOMETER in use at U. S. Naval Air Stations, or write for literature.

LANGBEIN BRAKE SHOE GRINDER

Accurate, simple to operate, fast and economical, the Langbein Brake Shoe Grinder shown at right is the ideal unit for airplane, truck and pleasure car brakes. Electrically operated, compact and durable.

FOR AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS, AIR BASES, AIR PORTS GARAGES

INTERSTATE BRAKE TESTING MACHINE CO. 1218 RIO VISTA AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA





The odd-looking weapon of this naval landing party is the 1922 Nambu light machine gun. Air-cooled and gas-operated, it weighs 22½ pounds and fires 6.5-mm. rifle ammunition fed by ordinary five-round straight Mauser-type clips. The high-comb buttstock makes it look something like our tommygun and the thick cooling rings on the barrel heighten its odd appearance.

Bipod legs fastened near the muzzle are folded down.

Japanese Landing Operations

APANESE landing operations have been organized as follows:

Preparation.—Landing sites have been carefully reconnoitered beforehand, either by aircraft or by the work of secret agents in peace. Troops earmarked for landing operations have been assiduously practiced beforehand.

Rendezvous of transports.—Transports and motor landing craft carriers rendezvous at some convenient anchorage the night before the landing. Where no anchorage is available the transports have arrived off the landing point about the middle of the night.

Operation of landing.—Landings usually take place just before dawn on a day when it is high tide just after dawn. Periods of rain or stormy weather are chosen when possible so as to facilitate surprise. Men are transferred from transports and motor landing craft carriers to landing craft just off the site of landing. The initial force usually consists of infantry, some field artillery, engineers, and light tanks, all of which are embarked in motor landing crafts. These make for the shore at full speed, and if in formation all craft shut off their engines and drop their stern anchors together when a short distance off the beach. For the remainder of the distance the boats are eased in until grounded by means of the hand brake on the stern anchor cable. The boats normally ground at about 50-yard intervals. If the operation warrants the boats' leaving immediately, the stern anchors are weighted by hand or

power and the boats make off at full speed. Military patrol craft armed with pompoms and machine guns give close support to the landings while air and naval support is provided as required. Once a beach head is established the main forces landed proceed inland as fast as possible.

Air and naval coöperation.—The Japanese have had complete air and naval superiority in all their landing operations on the China and Philippine coast. Sea communications have thus always been secured and all landings have had overwhelming support from sea and air. On one occasion Japanese destroyers assisted the land forces by gun fire. In order to ensure surprise, naval fire may be withheld until after the landing of the first flight. Owing to the complete air superiority the Japanese appear to make little or no provision for antiaircraft protection. This fire took the following forms:

Preliminary bombardment of enemy positions at a range of about 1,300 yards.

"Howitzer" fire on special areas. This was achieved by putting extreme elevation on the ships' guns and using a small charge.

Forces used.—Almost all Japanese landings were made with a force of two divisions (40,000 men). These appear to have landed with normal equipment, which usually includes light tanks (3 tons), 10.5-cm, field howitzers, 75-mm. field guns, etc.

(Continued on page 89)





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THE WARRENTON WOOLEN CO. . UNIFORM CLOTHS.

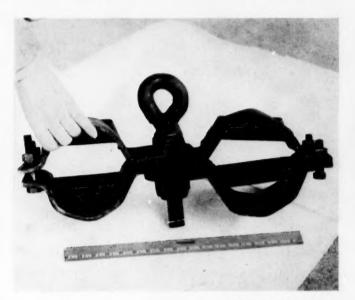
TORRINGTON, CONN.

Pre-fabricated Coupling Unit for Weight Lifting Sheer-legs

1. GENERAL:The purpose of the sheer-leg coupling unit, as herein described, is to provide a means for handling heavy objects, while eliminating the necessity for transporting bulky equipment. It is requested that this letter be referred to the Marine Corps Equipment Board because of the possible application of this device to other units for handling guns, pill boxes, transportation, and other equipment in the field.

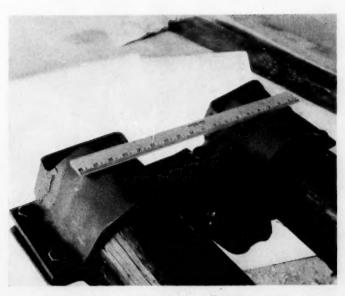
2. EQUIPMENT: The equipment used in the assembly of the subject sheer-legs consists of a coupling unit, a length of anchor cable, the requisite hoists, two

poles (comparable to telephone poles), and a small block and tackle outfit to assist in raising the sheer-legs. The coupling unit consists of two metal barrels, adjustable in diameter, with a retaining strip welded over the top of each. Twin bolts enable the split barrels to fit various size timbers, and to clamp them tightly. The couplings are made from straps of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch steel 6 inches in width and hinged about a 1-inch eye bolt, which holds the couplings together and acts as a pivot and attachment for the anchor cable. Hung from the eyebolt is a $\frac{3}{8}$ x2 inch "U" shaped hanger which holds the chain hoist. The

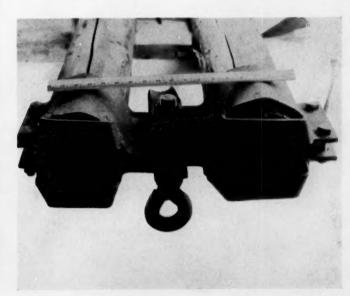




Pre-fabricated Coupling Unit for Weight Lifting Sheer Legs



Sheer legs coupling unit. Weight 50 pounds.



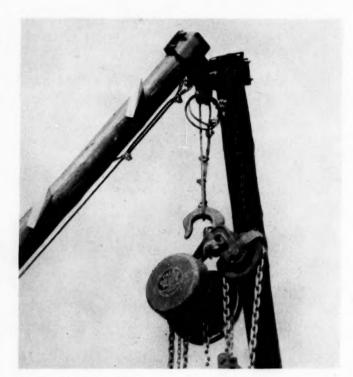
Coupling unit assembled to poles of sheer legs.

approximate weight of the coupling unit, less cable is fifty pounds. The coupling unit described, was designed by Captain John W. Stage, U.S.M.C.

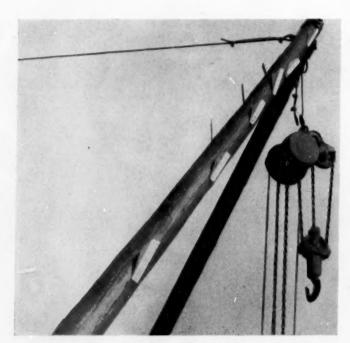
3. OPERATION: When the required timbers have been obtained and trimmed, the coupling is clamped in place on their smaller ends. Retaining holes, 2 feet deep are dug into the ground for the base of the timbers. By using block and tackle, attached to a clevis part way

up the anchor cable, in conjunction with man-handling the poles; the sheer-legs are raised to the desired angle depending on the objects to be hoisted. The loose end of the anchor cable is then secured to the anchor, which may consist of the bole of a suitable tree or, if necessary, of an improvised "dead man" arrangement. It is considered that the device shown in the enclosure is amply strong to handle any weight within the capabilities of a five-ton chain hoist.





Sheer legs assembled, showing five-ton chain hoist in place.





Sheer legs ready for use. Note anchor cable stretching to rearward.

SIGNAL SUPPLY IN THE FLEET MARINE FORCE

BY 1ST LT. EDWIN R. HARPER, U.S.M.C.

HE problem of accountability for and replenishment of signal equipment and supplies has long been an enigma in combat units of the Marine Corps. Because of its technical nature, signal equipment has always been just another headache for the average unit quartermaster. He invariably had to call upon communication personnel to inventory newly received signal equipment because his quartermaster personnel usually couldn't distinguish between a DR-4 and a BD-72. He seldom understood the problems of the communication officer and therefore was frequently unable to accurately anticipate needs and otherwise serve the Communication Platoon as adequately as might have been desired. The communication officer, on the other hand, was often impatient with the quartermaster because of the former's lack of understanding of the problems of supply.

In combat the supply of ammunition, water, and rations will always be of paramount importance. In an operation of any duration, however, signal supply will rapidly assume similar importance. If the signal supply should fail and the communication system should break down, the combat unit involved would quickly become an unwieldly if not helpless mass. Proof of this vulnerability has been amply demonstrated during the recent

German campaigns in Poland and Norway.

The problem of signal supply became even more acute when, in early 1941, the Marine Brigades were more than trebled in size to become triangular divisions. What has proved to be a suitable solution to this problem, so far as the marine divisions are concerned, was found upon the creation of a new office now known as the "Division Signal Quartermaster." This officer is accountable for all signal equipment in the division. He functions also as an assistant to the Division Signal Officer in charge of signal supply. This setup relieves the Division Quartermaster of the responsibility of supervising signal supply and places this control in the hands of the Division Signal Officer. This has proved to be a very judicious change for the Division Signal Officer is the one officer in the division most vitally concerned with signal supply. He is now able to quickly and accurately control the distribution of signal equipment in the division because his signal supply assistant is accountable for all of it.

The creation of a new accountable unit within the division may, at first glance, appear to be a further complication of the supply problem. Actually it is a simplification. Within the First Marine Division, for example, a relatively simple system of signal supply has been developed. Many months of use in camp and on maneuvers have proved this system effective. In the first place, a radical departure was made from the beaten path in that regimental and battalion quartermasters were eliminated from the chain of signal supply. The accountable officer issues all equipment on memorandum receipt directly to the users; that is, he maintains a property account for

Canit we announce "Shore Leave" some other way?
This one makes the men act a bit hasty.

"33 to I"—

it's got a he-man flavor that fightin' men go for

Men really "go overboard" for the tantalizing, extradelicious flavor of Pabst Blue Ribbon.

What makes it so? Well—just like finest champagnes, Pabst Blue Ribbon reaches perfection through blending. Actually, 33 fine brews are blended into this one great beer...specially blended to give it a flavor that can't be copied.

That's why it's so popular with every branch of the service. Ask for it next time you're "at ease". Enjoy its robust, friendly goodness in handy cans or in the distinctive dress parade bottle.



(Continued on page 89)

A LETTER TO

Colonel Wearzem from Major Makesem

EAR COLONEL: It is good news indeed that you have approached the Uniform Board to promote a change for the better in the summer uniform worn by Uncle Sam's long suffering Marines. I wish that I could share your optimism that success will crown your efforts, but past experience makes me rather skeptical. If you sell them a bill of goods you will have overcome a tremendous amount of sales resistance. This is a virtue rather than a fault, for if they permitted themselves to be stampeded by every new fangled idea, it would be tough on us here at the depot, and officers would be kept poor buying the latest styles of uniforms. The most momentous change that the Board has sponsored during my time was the occasion when they freed our necks from the ancient choker and adopted the present roll collar. There was much argument pro and con and even a sort of plebiscite before final adoption, and the change caused an uproar almost equal to the Great Schism. The furor must have disconcerted them, for they have not gone in for any drastic changes since then—rather, they have sort of nibbled around the edges without having torn anything apart. True, they changed the white mess jacket a few years ago, but that can scarcely be classed as a basic change. It merely altered our least worn

article of raiment. I only remember it because my good old Chinese tailor barely finished some of those comparatively useless adjuncts to my military wardrobe in time for them to be entirely useless. They were donated to the Regimental Band which was in need of some bizarre costumes at the moment, anyway.

The subject of uniforms and their design has long been dear to my heart and I have often thought that I would write an exhaustive monograph on the subject and see if the GAZETTE would publish it. On second thought, I have always abandoned the idea because of the doubt that anyone would read such an article if it were written. This time it is different. You asked for it, and are therefore more or less obligated to read this outburst even if it is corny, so here we go!

There must be something wrong with the summer service uniform. Everybody with whom I have talked admits that something is wrong with it, and I have talked with practically all my acquaintances and with several others who were comparative strangers. Thus far there is unanimity. There is also unanimous assent that something ought to be done about it. There the unanimity ceases. Each has some sort of general idea as to what he would like to do about it, but when you try to pin him down to definite designs, he shies away, gets hazy

AROUND THE CLOCK...

VERY hours in the 24 — every day of the year — millions of Americans use, directly or indirectly, products mined and manufactured by The American Agricultural Chemical Company. For example:

Your breakfast coffee contains sugar refined with bone-black made by A. A. C. Your luncheon and dinner consists of vegetables and fruits grown with A. A. C. fertilizers. The battery of your automobile, film in your camera, dyes in your clothing, dishes on your table, glass and brick in your home, steel in the tools or machinery you use, are manufactured by processes involving the use of American Agricultural Chemical Company products. And at night you sleep between sheets laundered snowy white with A. A. C. trisodium phosphate.

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culture practically everywhere east of the Rockies, as well as in Cuba and Canada. But that is only part of the story—for A. A. C. also serves the nation's principal manufacturing industries as well.

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A. A. C. MINES AND SELLS all grades of Florida Pebble Phosphate Rock.

If you are in the market for these or related products, we would appreciate the opportunity to discuss your requirements.

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and at last bogs down in generalities. I found myself doing just that. The answer seems to be to get down to the most elementary facts on which to base a study of the subject. Some things are so simple that there is a tendency to disregard them, although they may be very important, and even the simplest should be mulled over for what it may bring forth.

Nowadays we hear a great deal about functional beauty in architecture and other design. It may be possible to apply this same principle to the design of uniforms. Applying these teachings to uniforms, we should say that if a garment has a purely functional design, it will follow inevitably that the garment is beautiful. By the same reasoning, any useless excrescences or appendages that do not perform definite functions are unbeautiful. Therefore our uniforms should be designed so that they will most simply and effectively fulfill the functions for which they are created. Then the uniforms will be both snappy and comfortable.

That sounds almost too simple, but because it deals with the fundamentals, the idea should be followed through. Just ask yourself, "What for do we wear clothes in the summer-time?" Maybe you can answer it right off, but most of the Marines, officers and men, to whom the question was put, hesitated before they answered. The questionnaire produced a composite opinion about like this:

1. In the tropics, and even in the temperate zone in summer, clothes are not needed for warmth during the daytime.

2. Warm clothing is needed after dusk in most places in both tropics and temperate climates.

3. Clothing is needed to protect against sunburn.

4. Clothing is needed in most localities as a protection against insects.

5. All other uses are either decorative or in accordance with the dictates of society.

These, then, are the simple fundamental requirements on which our design should be based. It occurred to me that it might be well to find out if there are any tribes or races of mankind who still wear almost purely functional summer-time garments. There are such now living. There are enormous areas where the populace wear only G-strings as they roam through the forest, and from them we can learn one thing that we must always remember. When it rains, the rain runs off their skins, and when the sun comes out, they are dry at once and can go on about their business. Their cousins who unfortunately came under the civilizing influence of well meaning missionaries or Marines, bought themselves cotton prints that soaked up the rain. When the rain stopped, the soggy clothes dried out in the sun, chilling the wearers and giving them pneumonia from which they died. The moral to that story is that our cotton undershirts and chambray shirts are not healthy garments to wear outdoors in wind and rain, even in the tropics. Light weight wool shirts used to be worn almost exclusively in the field in the Corps, but have been little used for a decade or two. The use of the cotton shirt in all weather undoubtedly has contributed many men to the

(Continued on page 84)

DOG HOUSE DITTIES by Uncle Walter



Up on the Bulletin Board went a Notice Signed by the Captain. Here's what he wrote us: "A sinister enemy's somewhere about. It's up to you fellows to ferret him out.

"Some guy with a pipe is the one to corral.

This fiend is disrupting our unit's morale

By puffing tobacco so deadly and raw

It's laying men out by the dozen or more!

"If you are this criminal—heed what I say:
You'd better get Sir Walter Raleigh today.
It's milder! It's fragrant! It never gets stale!
So switch to Sir Walter to stay out of jail!"

A SURE WAY TO KEEP OUT OF THE DOG HOUSE!



Clean your pipe regularly, and smoke a mild and fragrant blend like Sir Walter. The choicest burley in the Blue Grass is selected for this grand-smelling blend. No wonder it rates high with the Marines!



Tune w... UNCLE WALTER'S DOG HOUSE

ON THE AIR EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT OVER THE COAST-TO-COAST HEC RED NETWOR

HENSZEY

POWER PLANT **SPECIALTIES**

Continuous Blowdown

Feed Water Meters

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Evaporators

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HENSZEY COMPANY

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WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

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SMALL BITS OF PURE PARA RUBBER SHALER "HOT PATCHES" SAVE MILLIONS OF TUBES EVERY YEAR,-WORLD-FAMOUS SINCE MOTORING BEGAN

If properly repaired, tubes remain serviceable even though they have been punctured a good many times . . . The ounce of pure Para gum of the Shaler "Hot Patch" saves two or more pounds of rubber in every tube repaired—conserves our much needed rubber supply.

The Shaler Streamliner "Hot Patch" is welded into the

The Shaler Streamliner "Hot Patch" is welded into the rubber of the tube permanently so that heat and flexing of driving do not affect it. Complying fully with War Department Specifications they may be used with vulcanizer equipment supplied to the Marine Corps during the last 25 years.

Only genuine Shaler Streamliner "Hot Patches" can be expected to give satis-factory results on the equipment which we have furnished during the past 25 years. Beware of imitations.

To Be Sure of Safe Tube Repairs Insist on Genuine

Millions Are Used Annually by the Armed Forces

To free sticky valves, to restore lost compression and power—stop gas and oil waste, give your motor a

KARBOUT-RISLONE "Tune-up"

Power-robbing gums that form on valve stems, in the guides and ring slots are dissolved and carbon particles freed so that all engine valves may again seat firmly to restore lost compression and power . . . Efficiency is increased and gasoline and oil saved. The regular use of RISLONE in the crankcase with the regular oil prevents further gum formations, keeps the motor clean and more efficient,—insures continued "peak

performance" at all times.
Our 64-page book "Engine Performance"
will be mailed on request. THE SHALER
COMPANY, Waupun, Wis., U. S. A., and Toronto, Canada.

THALER



tains both Karbout and Rislone for a 'Tune-up treatment."

PROMOTIONS

Office of the Secretary DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY Washington, D. C.

SO-10859.

JAG:G:LHCJ:ecb.

April 20, 1942.

From:

The Secretary of the Navy.

Brigadier General Julian C. Smith, U. S. Ma-

rine Corps.

Subject: Precept convening a board to recommend offi-

cers of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve for temporary promotion to the grades of

lieutenant colonel, major and captain.

1. A board for the recommendation of officers of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve for temporary promotion to the grades of lieutenant colonel, major, and captain is hereby appointed, consisting of yourself as president, and the following additional members:

Colonel Arnold W. Jacobsen, U. S. Marine Corps,

Colonel Thomas E. Bourke, U. S. Marine Corps,

Colonel Frank Whitehead, U. S. Marine Corps,

Colonel Field Harris, U. S. Marine Corps,

Colonel Shaler Ladd, U. S. Marine Corps,

Colonel Ray A. Robinson, U. S. Marine Corps,

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Watters, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, and

Lieut. Col. Leo Sullivan, U. S. Marine Corps.

Captain Eugene G. Henry, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, will act as recorder.

2. The board is hereby ordered to convene at Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps on April 23, 1942, at ten o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as may be prac-

3. The board will consider all majors and captains with at least one year's service in grade, and all first lieutenants, including those serving in that grade under temporary commissions. The Secretary of the Navy will furnish the board with the names of all officers eligible for consideration, and with the records of all such offi-

4. From among those officers whose names and records are submitted to it, the board will recommend:

(a) Such officers (exclusive of naval aviators), not exceeding 80 in the grade of major for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel, 234 in the grade of captain for temporary promotion to the grade of major, and 585 in the grade of first lieutenant for temporary promotion to the grade of captain, as in its opinion are fitted by experience and performance of duties for such temporary promotion.

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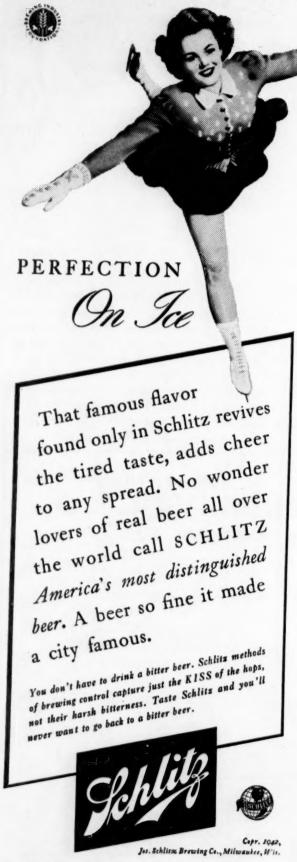
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(b) Such naval aviators in the grades of major, captain, and first lieutenant senior to the last officers recommended in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) above, as in its opinion are fitted by experience and performance of duties for temporary promotion to the grades of lieutenant colonel, major, and captain, respectively.

5. The proceedings of the board shall be conducted insofar as may be practicable in accordance with the pro-

visions of Naval Courts and Boards.

6. The recommendations of the board shall be regarded by the members of the board and the recorder as confidential. Upon completion of its proceedings, the board shall forward the record of its proceedings to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

JAMES FORRESTAL, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy, on 8 May, 1942, approved the report of the Board which recommended the below named officers of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve for temporary promotion to the grades indicated. The temporary promotion of these officers will be authorized by an ALNAV message.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL:

Paul R. Cowley Carl W. Meigs Bernard W. Bierman, USMCR Francis R. Geraci, USMCR Erwin Mehlinger Lewis A. Hohn John C. Donehoo, Jr. Lyman G. Miller Howard R. Huff John E. Curry Newton B. Barkley USMCR Walter W. Barr, USMCR Joseph F. Hankins, USMCR William N. McKelvy, Jr. Emery E. Larson Stuart W. King Ralph E. Forsyth Will H. Lee Ira L. Kimes Luther A. Brown Harold C. Roberts Frank H. Lamson-Scribner William J. Scheyer William W. Davidson Lawrence T. Burke Thomas J. Walker, Jr. William C. Lemly Charles W. Kail Arthur T. Mason Reginald H. Ridgely, Jr. Caleb T. Bailey Clarence J. Chappell, Jr. John D. Muncie William E. Burke Robert G. Hunt James E. Kerr William G. Manley Albert D. Cooley Theodore A. Holdah! William P. Kelly Pierson E. Conradt

John W. Lakso William R. Hughes Thomas B. White Maxwell H. Mizell Robert J. Straub Lewis B. Puller James E. Jones Herbert P. Becker William C. Purple Robert O. Bare Perry K. Smith Charles L. Fike Raymond A. Anderson Charles F. Cresswell Walter J. Stuart James H. N. Hudnall Alexander W. Kreiser, Jr. Thomas C. Perrin Lenard B. Cresswell Thomas J. McQuade St. Julien R. Marshall LePage Cronmiller, Jr. Kenneth B. Chappell Livingston B. Stedman, Jr. Victor A. Barraco, USMCR Benjamin Reisweber, USMCR F. R. Worthington, USMCR James J. Keating USMCR Ralph B. Dewitt, USMCR Chester H. Knowles, USMCR Owen E. Jensen, USMCR James C. Jackman, USMCR Edmond J. Buckley, USMCR Samuel K. Bird Walter I. Jordan Arthur W. Ellis Homer L. Litzenberg, Jr. Wilburt S. Brown Floyd A. Stephenson Albert G. Skelton, USMCR Samuel S. Ballentine

(Continued on page 77)

History of the Eleventh Regiment U. S. Marines

BY THE HISTORICAL SECTION, U.S.M.C.

THE Eleventh Regiment (first organized in January, 1918, as field artillery, but later changed to infantry), like the Tenth Regiment, was an outgrowth of the Mobile Artillery Force, which in turn had its origin in the old Artillery Battalion, organized at Vera Cruz, Mexico in the year 1914, and which later saw service in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

On August 20, 1917, Lieutenant Colonel George Van Orden, U.S.M.C., reported at Quantico, Virginia, with orders to duty with the Mobile Artillery Force, and with the information that it would soon be organized into a brigade of two light artillery regiments, one of which was to be under his command, for duty overseas. The artillery force consisted of one battalion of three batteries, 3-inch guns; one battalion of two batteries, antiaircraft guns; one battery of 4.7 guns, and Headquarters

Company. This force, together with other units, went to make up the Eleventh Regiment (at first known as Advance Base Artillery Force), organized at Quantico on January 3, 1918, with Colonel Van Orden in command. The units of the newly formed regiment were: Headquarters Detachment, with Major Richard P. Williams commanding the 1st Battalion; Major Samuel W. Bogan, commanding the 2nd Battalion; and Major Charles F. B. Price, commanding the 3rd Battalion. Five companies were formed at this time—the 35th Company, Captain E. H. Brainard commanding, composed of men from the 85th Company of the Mobile Artillery Force at Quantico; the 130th Company, Captain Charles F. Finger commanding; 131st Company, First Lieutenant Leonard Stone, commanding; 132nd Company, Lieutenant D. S.

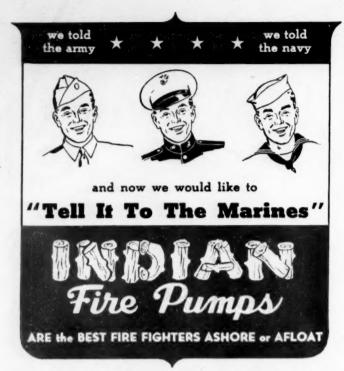
(Continued on page 67)

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Rov G. Davis Company Los Angeles, Calif.

DECORATIONS

Decorations Awarded Officers of the U.S. Marine Corps for Service Since 7 December, 1941

Lieut. Colonel John P. Adams awarded the NAVY CROSS for distinguished service during bombardment of Cavite, P. I. Navy Cross being held in Navy Department.

Lieut. Colonel Herman R. Anderson awarded the SIL-VER STAR (Army). Service at Philippine Islands.

Captain Paul A. Brown awarded the SILVER STAR (Army). Service at Philippine Islands.

1st Lieut. George H. Cannon awarded the MEDAL OF HONOR (Posthumous) for distinguished conduct at Sand Island, Midway Islands on December 7, 1941. Medal forwarded to Mother, next of kin: Mrs. Berry B. Cannon, 3rd, 1110 Olivia Ave., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

1st Lieut. Leon E. Chabot awarded the SILVER STAR (Army). Service at Philippine Islands.

Captain Golland L. Clark awarded the SILVER STAR (Army). Service at Philippine Islands.

Major James P. S. Devereux awarded the NAVY CROSS for distinguished conduct at Wake Island December 7 to 22, 1941. Navy Cross being held at Head-

quarters, U. S. Marine Corps.

Marine Gunner Robert L. Dickey awarded the DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. Service at Midway Island.
1st Lieut. John S. Fantone awarded the SILVER

STAR (Army). Service at Philippine Islands. QM. Clerk Frank W. Ferguson awarded LETTER

QM. Clerk Frank W. Ferguson awarded LETTER OF COMMENDATION (Army). Service at Philippine Islands.

Major John J. Heil awarded LETTER OF COM-MENDATION (Army). Service at Philippine Islands.

1st Lieut. Willard B. Holdredge awarded the PUR-PLE HEART (Army). War Department General Order No. 36, 3-5-42. Wounded in Action 1-25-42 at Longaskawayan Point, Philippine Islands.

Captain Clyde R. Huddleson awarded LETTER OF COMMENDATION. Service at Philippine Islands.

1st Lieut. Alan S. Manning awarded the SILVER STAR (Army) and the PURPLE HEART (Army). Service at Philippine Islands.

2nd Lieut, Francis P. McCarthy awarded the DIS-TINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. Service at Midway Island.

Captain Benjamin L. McMakin awarded the PURPLE HEART (Army) and LETTER OF COMMENDATION (Army). Service at Philippine Is.

Captain Robert B. Moore awarded the SILVER STAR (Army). Service at Philippine Islands.

Captain James L. E. Neefus awarded the NAVY CROSS. Service at Midway Is.

1st Lieut. Michael E. Peshek awarded LETTER OF COMMENDATION (Army). Service at Philippine Is. Captain Austin C. Shofner awarded the SILVER STAR (Army). Service at Philippine Is.

QM. Clark Herman L. Snellings awarded LETTER (Continued on page 67)

Marine Corps Re-Enlists Champion Rifle Marksman

SEVENTY former Marines with nationally recognized ratings as rifle and pistol marksmen have re-enlisted for assignments as rifle range instructors, Marine Corps Headquarters announced today.

Shooting in team and individual matches, these men at one time or another have held virtually every major rifle and pistol championship in the United States. During their previous military service they helped the Marines build their long-standing reputation as the world's best marksmen—a reputation confirmed by Leatherneck exploits at Wake Island and in the Philippines.

The 70 experts, most of whom are over-age for combat duty, have been appointed platoon sergeants or above under a Marine Corps program designed to release regular instructors for assignment to combat units. They are being detailed to Marine bases and training centers to teach recruits the fine art of bulls-eye blasting, so strongly emphasized in Marines' training.

Additional instructors are needed, and the Marine Corps is continuing to accept applications from qualified former Marines. The program is being carried out with the assistance of Captain C. A. Lloyd, U.S.M.C., himself a winner of the President's Match and member of several champion Marine Corps teams.

Case histories of the re-enlisted crack-shot instructors reveal the many brilliant records they have established.

For example, there is Henry J. Haffner, 46-year-old veteran from New Orleans, La. Now a platoon sergeant on the firing line at the Marine Base on Parris Island, S. C. Haffner's remarkable shooting record dates back to 1918. In that year, he took first place in the 300-yard individual rapid fire match at Camp Perry, was a member of the national champion Marine Corps rifle team, and won the most prized trophy of all, the President's Match.

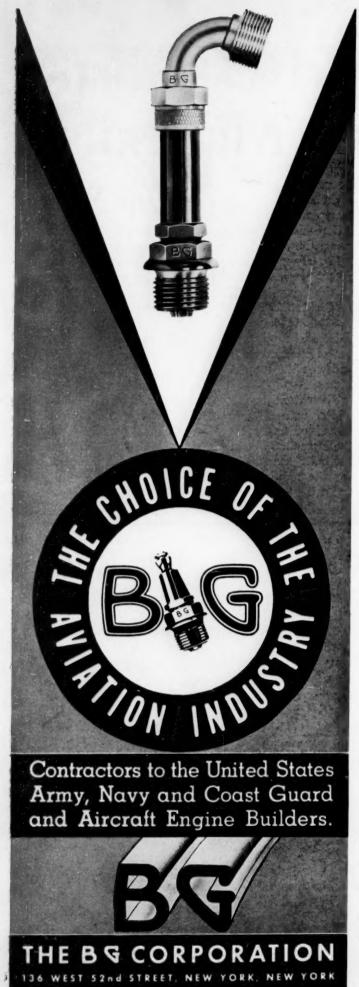
Then there is Platoon Sergeant Dean R. Penley, 40, of Robinsdale, Minn. In 1928, serving as a non-commissioned officer of the Marine Corps, Penley performed the incredible feat of smacking 348 out of 350 shots into the bulls-eye. This is believed to be the world's record for the regulation rifle qualification course, which re-

(Continued on page 66)

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A. W. HARRINGTON

Technical Adviser on U. S. Mission to India President of Marmon-Herrington Co., and Society of Automotive Engineers

The current American diplomatic and economic mission to India, headed by Col. Louis Johnson, faces the gigantic task of organizing the potential producing power of India to supply arms and munitions to the armies of China and the other allied forces in the Orient.

Col. Johnson, who was recently appointed the first U. S. Minister to India, has selected Herrington, Indianapolis designer and manufacturer of military vehicles, as his technical adviser and assistant, according to current news releases from Washington.

"Herrington's intimate knowledge of conditions in the Near and Far East, where he has spent perhaps a third of his time during the past ten years, plus his acknowledged leadership in the design and production of All-Wheel-Drive military trucks, track-laying artillery tractors, combat tanks and other vehicles of war, makes him a logical choice for this important mission,"

"Art Herrington is a realist, and a man of action. Aside from his high conception of patriotic duty, nothing will please him more than the opportunity to get things done under great handicaps. There won't be much 'red tape' left in his end of the job after he really gets down to work in India.

"This is not Herrington's first call to his country's service. During the first World War he was an officer in the Motor Transport Corps of the A.E.F. in France, and since that time has developed many different military vehicles which have been adopted by our own Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and now are seeing service all over the world

"He has served many foreign countries, as well as the United States, as a consultant in military mechanization and transportation and takes pride in the fact that most of these countries are now among the United Nations, fighting the Axis.

"As an example of Herrington's foresightedness, it is a matter of record that his company started conversion to war production with a greatly expanded plant program long before the Germans started their invasion of Poland. Herrington himself was in Poland at the outbreak of hostilities and left that country only a week before the Germans started in. Immediately following the Munich accord, realizing that the time-table of war was only slightly delayed, he obtained substantial orders for his company's products from our present allies, and inaugurated a construction and production program in his plant which placed the Marmon-Herrington Company for ahead of present demands for output. Marmon-Herrington production is now running 1,200% higher than in August, 1939, and three times as great as in 1941.

"Herrington's knowledge of the political conditions, geography and terrain of The Near East was gained during several extended visits to Iraq, Iran, Egypt and other countries of the Levant, where he supervised the mechanization of the Persian army, and designed huge

(Continued on page 66)

PRISONERS HELD BY JAPAN TO RECEIVE MAIL FROM U.S.

Washington, D. C., April 27—Mail addressed to American prisoners of war and interned civilians in the Far East now may be sent by friends and families in this country through the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, Chairman Norman H. Davis, of the American Red Cross, announced today.

The announcement was made as the Office of Provost Marshal General here released new lists of 121 Military and Naval personnel who were taken prisoner by the Japanese at Wake. The lists were cleared through the International Red Cross Committee.

These prisoners and others who have been listed officially may receive mail through regular postal channels, Chairman Davis said:

Friends and families of men of the armed forces were advised not to send mail on the mere assumption that persons have been taken prisoners. Until the names of individuals appear on the official lists released by the Provost Marshal General, arrangements cannot be made to forward mail to them, Mr. Davis explained.

Letters sent to prisoners of war require no postage. Free postage for prisoners' mail is provided for under the terms of the Red Cross-sponsored Geneva Convention of 1929 and the Cairo Postal Convention of 1934. The Japanese government has agreed to abide by the stipulations of the Geneva Convention which established rules for the treatment of prisoners of war.

As yet no arrangements have been made for free post-

age on mail sent to interned civilians, although regulations for this are expected shortly, Mr. Davis pointed out,

Mail to prisoners of war should not be addressed to the American Red Cross. Chairman Davis suggested that until more complete information is received giving the prisoners' identifying numbers and complete prison address, mail should be addressed as follows: John Doe, Military Title and Branch of Service, formerly of (Wake, Guam, Shanghai, etc.), American Prisoner in Japan, c/o International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, Switzerland.

In the space usually reserved for postage stamps should be written, "Prisoner of War Mail, Postage Free," Mr. Davis explained.

Similar procedure should be followed in addressing letters to interned civilians, but postage must be placed on such letters. No provisions for sending packages or money to prisoners held by the Japanese have been made as yet, he said.

Twenty-five word messages to residents of enemy or enemy-occupied territory may also be sent through the International Red Cross, on standard Red Cross forms, it was pointed out. Forms on which such messages must be sent, and regulations covering them have been distributed among the 3,700 Red Cross chapters throughout the nation. Applications by persons desiring to send a message to a resident in an enemy or enemy-occupied nation must be made to the local Red Cross chapter.

Regulations for these messages do not apply to mail sent to American prisoners and interned civilians, it was explained.

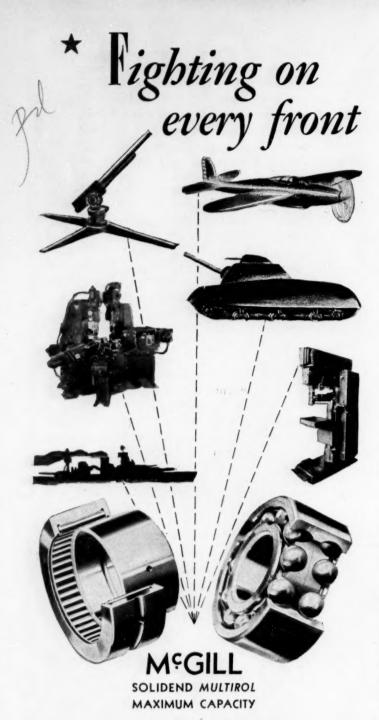


DEST WISHES TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.



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RED CROSS SUPPLIES 598,000 SWEATERS AND KNITTED ARTICLES FOR ARMED FORCES

Washington, D. C., May 6—The American Red Cross has shipped 598,000 articles, produced by women volunteers, to the men in America's armed forces, it was announced today.

The largest item is represented by 317,890 knitted sweaters, and other hand-knitted garments are as follows: socks 97,990; mufflers, 53,353; helmets, 43,461. Lesser quantities of sea boots, beanies, watch caps, cap mufflers, scarfs, mittens, gloves, wristlets and rifle mitts also were sent.

The women prepared and supplied 61,642 kits, containing many items such as playing cards, knives, note books and pencils, combs, housewives, etc., which were given to men departing for overseas service.

All of these articles were requested by commanding officers of Army, Navy and Marine Corps units, and were shipped for distribution in camps and naval stations by Red Cross field directors and to the Naval Supply Depots for sailors on active duty.

In addition, articles prepared for men in hospital, ranging through afghans, bath robes, bedside bags, sweaters, ditty bags, pneumonia jackets, cushion covers, etc. number 173,717, and were made by the women volunteers for all camp and naval station hospitals.

Since the beginning of the war in September 1939, women volunteers in Red Cross chapters have supplied 7,187,925 garments for men, women and children which have been shipped abroad for relief of foreign war victims, and have made 32,932,772 surgical dressings which were shipped abroad. These two items have a valuation of \$20,019,000. Material was supplied by the American Red Cross and the women did the work of cutting, sewing, packing, shipping, etc.

More than forty million surgical dressings also have been made for Army and Navy hospitals in the U. S. and its insular possessions and delivered to the Army and Navy warehouses, whence they are shipped to hospitals.

Women volunteers are at work now in 3,662 Red Cross chapters throughout the nation, producing garments, not only for foreign war victims, but also to maintain stocks on hand in the United States against possible emergency of enemy action. Surgical dressings are being made in 599 Red Cross chapters.

Sewing and knitting for the Red Cross is continuing with the cooperation of the War Production Board, which has granted priorities for yard goods material, and also for yarn for knitting to meet requirements of soldiers and sailors, as requested by their commanding officers.



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CHEMOPURE SKRIP,

Almanac of the Marine Corps

(CONTINUED)

BY THE HISTORICAL SECTION, U.S.M.C.

June 26

1918: U.S.S. "Henderson" transporting "Group 2" including units of the Fifth Regiment of Marines, to France, encountered two submarines off the coast of France. The ship unharmed reached her destination safely.

June 26

1917: From June 26, 1917, to November 11, 1918, Marines were in Europe with the A.E.F. a total of 504 days, sixty-six days of which were spent in active fighting.

June 27

1940: Proclamation by the President of the United States declaring a national emergency by reason of threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States.

Tune 27

1917: Fifth Regiment of Marines, the first large body of Marines to land in France, disembarked at St. Nazaire. The Fifth Regiment was a unit of the First Division of Regulars, from June 27, 1917, until the middle of the following September.

June 27

1916: Las Trencheras, Santo Domingo, considered impregnable, was successfully attacked by the Fourth Regiment of Marines under Colonel J. H. Pendleton supported by modern artillery and machine guns. Its capture was a great victory for the Marines, who lost but one killed and four wounded.

June 28

1941: The American Defense Service Medal, established for awarding under the regulations to personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard of the United States serving during the limited emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, to exist, or during the unlimited emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941.

June 29

1921: In order to determine the destructive power of bombs dropped from airplanes on battleships, Marine Corps aviators took part in experiments which included the dropping of bombs on the antiquated U.S.S. "Iowa" as a target under radio control.

June 30

1918: The French in recognition of the achievements of the Fourth Brigade of Marines in the Chateau-Thierry Sector, France, ordered the name Bois de Belleau changed to "Bois de la Brigade de Marine." The order was signed by General Degoutte, Commandant of the Sixth French Army.

July 1

1917: Colonel Albertus W. Catlin took command of the newly established Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.

A few weeks later Colonel Catlin proceeded to France in command of the Sixth Marines.

Tuly 1

1938: Naval Reserve Act of 1938 became effective, abolishing the Act of 28 February, 1925. The new act established a Marine Corps Reserve, consisting of the following organizations:

Fleet Marine Corps Reserve Organized Marine Corps Reserve Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve

WE'RE TELLING THE MARINES THAT FOR COATED FABRICS IT'S ALDAN RUBBER COMPANY TIOGA AND SALMON STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PA.

July 1

1940: The Major General Commandant authorized the organization of the Headquarters Squadron, Marine Aircraft Wing, Fleet Marine Force. Marine Corps Aviation, like the Marine Corps itself, is amphibious—sea operations, land operations, or both simultaneously.

July 1

1775: Date of the first pay roll of the Marines who served at Lake Champlain as early as May 3, 1775. This roll, still in existence, bears the names of Lieutenant James Wilson and 17 Marines.

July 1

1918: On this date Congress authorized an increase in the strength of the Marine Corps to 3,017 officers and 75,500 enlisted men—the greatest authorized strength in the history of the Corps.

July 2

1927: From this date until their departure in January, 1933, the planes of the Marine Corps aviation force in Nicaragua were extensively used in performing daily courier and reconnaissance missions, operations against armed bandits in cooperation with ground patrols, independent attacks on known bandit groups, and transportation of personnel and freight—the latter ranging from ice and water to Fordson tractors and native donkeys. Fokker transport planes were delivered to Nicaragua by air and used for the above purposes.

July 2

1812: Captain David Porter, on the USS "Essex," sailed on a cruise against the British. Captain John M. Gamble, U.S.M.C., and complement of Marines accompanied Porter on the memorable cruise which included the west coast of South America and islands of the Pacific South Seas.

July 2

1915: Lieutenant Francis T. Evans started flying at Pensacola on July 2, 1915, and learned to fly in the old pusher seaplane. The motor was directly behind the pilot and student, who sat side by side on canvas seats. There was no fuselage, the tail surfaces being secured by four bamboo poles.

Tuly 3

1847: A battalion of Marines, under Lieut. Colonel Samuel E. Watson, U.S.M.C., landed at Camp Vergara near Vera Cruz, Mexico; left that place July 16 and arrived at San Augustin, Mexico, August 19, 1847, prior to joining General Scott's army in the march to Mexico City.

July 3

1898: Naval battle off Santiago, Cuba, in Spanish-American War, in which the Marines manned the smaller guns of the vessels with telling effect in the destruction of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera.

July 3

1900: Marine Legation Guard under command of Captain J. T. Myers, U.S.M.C., drove Chinese Boxers from the Tarter Wall, Pekin, China. The Marines under Captain Myers formed part of the beleaguered garrison that finally was relieved later in the summer by an Allied force which included a regiment of U. S. Marines.

July 3

1916: Fourth Regiment of Marines under command of Colonel J. H. Pendleton had sharp engagement with a large force of rebels at Guayacanas, D. R., in which one Marine corporal was killed and eight Marines wounded. The rebels were defeated and dispersed.

July 4

1840: The uniform of the Marines during the Revolutionary War was a green coat with white facings. From 1798 until 1833 the uniform was blue with scarlet and gold trimmings. In 1833 the uniform was changed to green with buff facings. In 1839 changed back to blue with red facings to take effect from July 4, 1840.

July 4

1918: "There came the last thousand men in the long parade line on the Fourth of July in Paris.

"They were green garbed. Their helmets were jammed down. They held their rifles firmly and stepped briskly with assurance.

"The great crowd caught sight of their banner. Then a cheer arose: 'Vive les Marines.'

This is the way "
This is the way "
to feel refreshed"







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"Children broke through the horde of spectators and guards. They took these American fighters by the hand and thrust armfuls of roses in their arms."

July 4

1866: When Portland, Maine, was swept by fire, a period of lawlessness and suffering followed. Two companies of Marines hurriedly sent from nearby Portsmouth, N. H., arrived at Portland, where they remained for a week restoring order and rendering assistance.

July 5

1916: Force of Marines under Major H. I. Bearss, after a number of engagements with Dominican rebels, succeeded in opening the railroad to Navarette, D. R., and effected a junction with the main column under Colonel I. H. Pendleton.

July 5

1918: Beginning with July 5, and until July 22, 1918, Brigadier General John A. Lejeune, in addition to commanding the 64th Brigade, U. S. Army, commanded three French infantry regiments.

July 6

1916: Fourth Regiment of Marines (termed "the flying column") occupied Santiago, D. R., after a campaign which began on June 26. The Regiment was composed of approximately 1,000 officers and men. The principal engagement of the campaign occurred at Las Trencheras where the Rebel army was defeated and driven off with severe losses. The attack at Las Trencheras was the first experience of Marines advancing with the support of modern artillery and machine guns. Las Trencheras for many years had been considered impregnable.

July '

1845: A combined force of sailors and 85 Marines from the American ships landed, took possession of the town of Monterey, California, and raised the American flag over the custom house at that place. The Marines remained on shore and established a permanent garrison.

July 7

1941: United States naval forces, Marines, occupied Iceland.

July 8

1846: While mounted Marines had served long before this—in the Tripolitan campaign of 1805—a mounted company of Marines, blue-jackets and volunteers, by or-

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O'NEIL - IRWIN MFG. CO.

323 - 8th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.



der of Commodore Sloat, was organized in California during the conquest of that state, for the important duty of maintaining communications between Monterey and San Francisco.

July 8

1853: Commodore Perry arrived at Yeddo (Tokyo) Bay, Japan. His forces aboard the various vessels included a strong force of one hundred Marines, among the first American troops to land in Japan.

Tuly 9

1845: A force made up of seventy sailors and Marines, under Captain Montgomery, landed and took possession of Yerba Buena (San Francisco), and raised the American flag over the custom house. Then followed Commodore Sloat's proclamation that the United States had taken possession of California.

July 10

1900: During the Chinese Boxer Rebellion a battalion of Marines, 318 officers and men, under the command of Colonel R. L. Meade, arrived near Tientsin, China. A few days later these Marines under command of Major L. W. T. Waller took part in the Battle of Tientsin.

July 11

1854: Brigadier General James G. Harbord, "the Victor of Belleau Wood," commanding general of the Marine Brigade in France, received notification of his appointment as major general. General Harbord was placed in command of the Second Division a few days later, while Colonel W. C. Neville, as Brigadier General, took command of the 4th Marine Brigade.

Tuly 12

1919: Immediately after the Act of Congress which provided funds for 27,400 enlisted strength of the Marine Corps, with appropriate officers, demobilization began.

July 13

1900: Large force of Marines under Major L. W. T. Waller took part in the storming of the Walled City and Battle of Tientsin, China. This victory, in which the casualties were numerous, paved the way for the advance on Peking, otherwise known as the "Relief Expedition."

The Marines at Tientsin were brigaded with the Royal Welsh Fusileers and a British naval force. On more than one occasion U. S. Marines have been associated in common purpose with the Royal Welsh Fusileers. Major

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Waller in his official report to the Major General Commandant following the Battle of Tientsin, stated:

"I took command of a detachment of mounted infantry composed of our own men and men of the Royal Welsh Fusileers. This battalion has been by our side since June 23 (1900). I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the Fusileers."

July 13

1918: The first Marine aviation force, consisting of Squadrons A, B, and C, and Headquarters Company, left Miami, Florida and embarked on board the "DeKalb" at New York City for France, five days later.

July 14

1853: All the Marines of Perry's squadron (100 in number, under Major Jacob Zeilin), and a large force of bluejackets landed at Kurihama, Japan. Major Zeilin was the second person to put foot upon Japanese soil.

July 14

1918: So great was General Pershing's pride in the achievements of the Marines in the operations near Chateau Thierry (in June, 1918) that he designated a detachment of the Marine Corps as a special escort at the ceremonies commemorative of Bataille Day, at General Headquarters, Chaumont, France.

July 15

1928: The maximum strength of the Second Brigade of Marines in Nicaragua, during the occupation of that country (1927-1933), was reached on this date when there were 301 officers and 5,394 enlisted men enrolled.

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July 15

1900: Daniel Daly, private, U. S. Marine Corps, alone and single-handed, defended a bastion on the Chinese Wall with his bayoneted rifle under fire of a multitude of Chinese snipers until reinforcements could arrive. For that he received his first Medal of Honor. Daly's second Medal of Honor came fifteen years later, for heroic action during the capture of Fort Dipite in Haiti.

July 15

1921: Brigadier General Dorward, commanding British forces in North China during the Boxer uprising, stated

in letter to Officer commanding U. S. forces:

"I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honor done them in serving alongside their comrades, the Americans, during the long hard fighting of the 13th instant, and the subsequent capture of Tientsin. * * * Among many instances of personal bravery in action I propose to bring to notice in dispatches the conduct of First Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, U. S. Marine Corps, in bringing in a wounded man from the front under heavy and accurate fire. Lieutenant Butler was wounded while so doing."

July 15

1927: The Nueva Segovia Expedition left Matagalpa, Nicaragua. In addition to Major Oliver Floyd, USMC, commanding, and three Guardia officers, the expedition consisted of two Marine lieutenants, 75 Marines, 74 provisional guardias (Nicaraguans), 19 horses, 172 mules, 4 bull-carts, and 24 bulls. First day out the expedition

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cleared three miles south of Matagalpa en route to Esteli, via Sebaco and Trinidad.

July 16

1927: At 1:15 a.m., this date, the garrison at Ocotal, Nicaragua, consisting of three Marine officers, two Guardia Nacional, 38 enlisted Marines and 48 native enlisted men, was attacked by a bandit force of from 600 to 700 in number under the command of their leader, A. C. Sandino. With the timely arrival of six Marine bombing planes from Managua, the bandits were defeated and dispersed in wild disorder. Major Ross E. Rowell commanded the planes, and Major G. D. Hatfield commanded the Marine patrol.

During the course of the bandit attack a note was received by Major Hatfield from Sandino to the effect that the garrison had put up a brave fight, offering guarantee of immunity, that the shortage of water was known, and if the Marines would throw away their arms in the street they would not be harmed; but if they did not surrender within sixty minutes he (Sandino) would burn the town and show the defenders an amount of rifle fire that they had never dreamed of before." Hatfield's reply was: "Marines do not know how to surrender, and that water or no water they would stick it out until killed or captured, and that firing would be resumed as soon as the flag bearer had turned the nearest corner."

July 16

1863: While passing through the Straits of Simonoseka the American Steamer "Pembroke," making passage from Yokohama to Nagasaki, Japan, was fired upon by shore batteries and an armed brig. The American Minister having demanded redress for the insult, the USS "Wyoming" with Marine detachment on board proceeded to the scene. Upon arriving the "Wyoming" encountered three Japanese vessels. A sharp engagement with the vessels and shore batteries ensued in which one brig was sunk and another blown up, with casualties said to have numbered around forty. The "Wyoming" lost five killed and six wounded.

July 17

1845: A company of dragoons, made up of volunteer sailors and Marines from the American ships took possession of and raised the American flag over the mission at San Juan, California, and recovered a quantity of guns and powder.

July 17

1813: Near the Galapagos group, with his three armed vessels, Captain David Porter sighted three strange vessels. Each of Porter's vessels chased one of the strangers, all proving to be enemy vessels. Despite the fact that he was a Marine officer, Captain John M. Gamble maneuvered his ship, the "Greenwich," according to the best principles of naval tactics and, after delivering a few effective broadsides, forced his adversary to strike. His prize proved to be the "Seringapatam," the terror of all American whalers in the Pacific.

July 17

1919: The vanguard of the newly organized United States Fleet sailed from Hampton Roads for the west coast. Marines were aboard the vessels.

july 18

1918: On this date began the great Aisne-Marne offensive (Soissons). The Marine Brigade launched its attack on the Germans under terrific enemy counter-barrage. The attack started soon after daylight. The initial advance of the Marines was through woods, from which they drove the enemy by close Indian style fighting, at times shooting the Germans from their sniping positions in trees, "like shooting squirrels." As soon as the Germans found that a general attack had been launched they began moving up heavy reserves, both infantry and artillery; but these were unable to accomplish anything towards stopping the onrush of our brave forces; the enemy forces were encountered before they had time to counter-attack or establish a reserve line. In spite of stiff resistance at times, mostly artillery and machine gun fire on the part of the enemy, the attack continued with the taking of Chaudun, Verte Feuille Farm, and finally the important town of Vierzy. Thus the Brigade took part in the famous attack of July 18th and 19th under General Mangin which sent the Germans reeling back and started that great movement towards Germany which did not end until the Army of Occupation was firmly established on the Rhine. In Vierzy alone there was a vast storeroom filled with rifles, bayonets, clothing and food which had been left behind by the enemy in their hurried retreat before the advancing Americans. In this operation the Second Division including the Marine brigade advanced seven miles, captured 3,000 prisoners, 10 batteries of artillery and more than 100 machine guns, besides inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

The Secretary of the Navy in his Annual Report for

1918 stated:

"On July 18th, in spite of two sleepless nights and forced marches through rain and mud, the Fourth Brigade of Marines under command of Brigadier General W. C. Neville, participated in the surprise attack south of Soissons, one of the greatest strategical successes of Marshal Foch. and which marked the beginning of the drive which never ended until the retreating Germans sued for peace."

In the words of Floyd Gibbons, noted war correspondent:

"July 18, 1918, was the biggest day in Marine Corps history! Regardless of what may happen in the future, Marines may point to that date as an epochal point in the calendar of the war that can scarcely be surpassed."

July 18

1918: Sergeant Matej Kocak, U.S.M.C., awarded Congressional Medal of Honor, for "extraordinary heroism in action in the Villers Cotteretes, south of Soissons, France. He advanced ahead of the American line and captured a machine gun and its crew. Later the same day he took command of several squads of allied troops and led them forward in the advance."

July 19

1835: When New York City was visited by a devastating fire which destroyed a vast amount of property, and which was attended by pillage and petty thievery, Ma-

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rines from the Brooklyn navy yard responded to the call for assistance. Later they were accorded a vote of thanks from the city government for their efficient and timely service.

July 20

1846: Almost a decade prior to Commodore Perry's memorable expedition to Japan, whereby the gates to the "Hermit Kingdom" were opened to the outside world, Commodore Biddle with the U.S.S. "Vincennes" and "Columbus" visited Yeddo, where he opened negotiations with the Emperor's representatives looking to a treaty of amity and commerce between the two countries. Although the desired treaty was not then consummated, the Marines got their first view of a hermit people.

July 20

1918: General Pershing visited the Headquarters, Second Division. The General extended his congratulations and affectionate personal greetings to the Division for its gallant work on the 18th and 19th.

July 21

1918: Following the great victory at Soissons, France, the movement of the Marine brigade towards its rest billets started. After a few days of well earned rest, the entire Second Division was reassembled thirty miles northeast of Paris.

July 22

1940: The Navy announced that a number of destroyers were being fitted out as high speed transports for use of the Marine Corps, to speed creation of a "Minute-man" expeditionary force, ready for any hemisphere emergency.

July 23

1779: On this date nineteen armed vessels and twentyfive transports with the militia, sailed from Townsend, Maine, the place of rendezvous, on the ill-fated "Penobscot Expedition." The force upon arriving at Castine found that the enemy had caused a fort to be erected on an eminence, and some batteries on the banks of the Penobscot River. Their ships of war were drawn up before the harbor. Soon after the arrival of the Americans, the militia, with about 300 Marines effected a landing under a height which arose almost perpendicularly from the bank of the river, on the summit of which the enemy's advance guards were placed, under cover of a wood. General Lovell, in command of the American land forces had ordered the seamen who managed the boats for landing the troops, to put off from the shore the moment they were landed. The Marines and militia advanced against about their own number of Scotch regulars, with an intrepidity that would have done honor to veterans, and drove the enemy within their works. The loss to the Americans was severe-several officers were slain, and about one hundred of the militia and Marines killed and wounded. Upon reconnoitering, General Lovell found that the enemy had entrenched so securely and their defenses were of such strength that it would be worse than useless to attack them in their stronghold until reinforcements could be obtained. A council of war was called and it was decided to send for reinforcements, and suspend operations until they should arrive. In the meantime a strong British fleet sailed into the harbor

from New York. This arrival was a great blow to the Americans, who saw at once that the project must be abandoned.

July 24

1921: The strength of the U. S. Marine Corps on this date, well after the World War I demobilization, was 1,090 Regular and Reserve commissioned and warrant officers, and 21,809 enlisted men. The enlisted personnel of the Corps was 806 in excess of its authorized strength.

July 24

1921: U.S.S. "Arizona," "Nevada," and "Oklahoma," carrying American Commission, visited Callao, Peru, for participation in the Centennial celebration of Peruvian independence. Marines of these vessels took part in the celebration.

July 25

1915: A revolution sweeping over the Republic of Haiti, which resulted in the assassination of President Guilliaume Sam and the overthrow of the Haitian government, the USS "Washington" (flagship of Admiral W. B. Caperton, commanding the cruiser squadron), and U.S.S. "Eagle" landed a force of sailors and Marines for the protection of Americans and other foreigners. This was the forerunner of operations and occupation that necessitated the presence of strong force of Marines in Haiti until the year 1934.

Tuly 25

1918: Upon arrival of the 32nd Division in an area northwest of Paris, France, in rear of Allied attacking forces near Soissons after being relieved by French troops, Brigadier General John A. Lejeune was relieved of the command of the 64th Infantry Brigade, and placed in command of the Fourth Brigade of Marines. Four days later he was placed in command of the Second Division, and remained as such until after the close of the war.

July 26

1848: Laguna, important port on east coast of Mexico, where Marines figured prominently during the Mexican war, was evacuated.

July 26

1840: While serving in connection with the Wilkes Exploring Expedition two naval officers were foully murdered on the island of Malolo, of the Fiji group. Marines of USS "Vincennes" and "Peacock," together with sailors, landed on the island, destroyed a number of villages, and administered severe punishment. After that the natives evinced a much better respect for the Americans.

July 27

1816: Marines of the U. S. Gunboats helped in the destruction of a nest of pirates and outlaws, fifteen miles up the Appalachicola River, in Florida.

July 27

1867: Empress Eugenie of France visited the U. S. Flagship "Franklin," at Cherbourg. The Marine Guard, under Captain Charles Heywood, rendered appropriate honors to her Royal Highness. The ceremonies also included a 21-gun salute.

July 28

1898: Marines participated in the occupation of Ponce,



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Puerto Rico, when the American flag was for the first time raised over the island.

July 29

1915: Following the assassination of President Sam, and a state of chaos during revolutionary troubles in Haiti, a naval regiment, commanded by Captain George Van Orden, USMC, composed of battalion of sailors and a battalion of Marines, landed from USS "Washington" at Bizotan, near Port au Prince. Strong forces of Marines eventually forming a brigade soon afterwards occupied Haiti. Besides restoring law and order, and effecting many major improvements, a native constabulary was organized and trained and brought to such state of proficiency as to take over the policing functions of the country upon final withdrawal of the Marine Brigade.

July 29

1913: Revolutionary Chinese forces having attacked the Government defenses at Shanghai, landing forces from USS "Albany" and "Rainbow," including forty Marines and machine gun details of the ships' landing force, was sent ashore, in company with landing parties from all other foreign men-of-war then in port, for the purpose of protecting the International Settlements. America, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, and Holland were represented. The Marines serving on board the "Rainbow" consisted of the "Expeditionary Force, U. S. Marines" (under command of First Lieutenant William F. Bevan), that had arrived originally in Chinese waters in 1911 under Major P. M. Bannon. The Americans were quartered in the Shanghai Municipal Council's Public School in the outskirts of the city, and were assigned the duty of preventing either Rebel or Government Chinese troops from entering the International Settlement. The Allied landing party accomplished its mission by demonstrations without bloodshed and returned to their vessels on August 17.

The Allied forces were under the command of a Japanese Admiral, who was the senior officer present.

July 30

1894: Force of Marines and sailors from USS "Baltimore" landed at Chemulpo, Koreo, and marched 35 miles to Seoul, the capital city, to protect the American Legation during the Sino-Japanese War.

July 31

1918: On the above date, several weeks after the arrival of the Fifth Marines in France, the Fifth Regiment Base Detachment embarked for duty overseas with the A.E.F. A number of replacement battalions went over from time to time.

July 31

1918: The Northern Bombing Group of Marine Corps aviation, which began moving overseas during June, 1918, with a total strength of 109 officers and 657 Marines, sailed from Miami, Florida, and arrived at Brest, France.

August 1

1917: General John J. Pershing visited the area occupied by the Marines in France, Gondrecourt Training Area, and inspected the various units. The General expressed his pleasure at the progress the Marines had made in training and complimented the personnel on their excellent appearance.

August 1

1845: Upon the arrival of the USS "Congress" on the West Coast, her Marine guard under Lieutenant Jacob Zeilin (later Commandant of the Marine Corps during the latter part of Civil War), joined the garrison at Monterey, California, but returned on board and sailed on the above date for San Pedro. These Marines figured prominently in the conquest of California.

August 2

1877: In the summer of 1877 occurred the terrible and unprecedented labor riots which paralyzed business in nine states, and led to wholesale arson and murder in some sections. On this date Marines were detailed to guard a large sum of money representing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's payroll being transported from Washington, D. C., to Martinsburg, W. Va. Later, a battalion of Marines assisted the civil authorities in guarding trains, dispersing mobs and restoring order.

August 3

1925: After thirteen years of duty the Marine Legation Guard at Managua, Nicaragua, was withdrawn. In less than two years following the withdrawal of the Legation Guard Nicaragua was the scene of a violent revolution.

(To be continued)

RED CROSS SENDS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL UNITS TO ITS CHAP-TERS IN CARIBBEAN AND CANAL ZONE AREAS

Washington, D. C., April 27—To strengthen its chapters in the Caribbean and Canal Zone areas, the American Red Cross is shipping 12 complete 50-bed emergency medical station units. These units, similar to those sent last summer to Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, include all equipment, supplies and medicaments necessary to care for 50 casualties each requiring temporary hospital care.

Puerto Rico will receive six units, the Virgin Islands three, and the Canal Zone three. Each is complete with cots, blankets, linen, drugs, dressings, surgical instruments and supplies hospital appliances, buckets, brooms, and lanterns for emergency lighting.

In most cases the materials will be stored in buildings already surveyed for the purpose, where water and other facilities are readily available, but in case of need may be set up wherever the local chapter may see fit.

Red Cross chapters in the Caribbean area already have given aid to a large number of victims of torpedoings. Both in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, survivors of these disasters have been given clothing, shelter and kits; cables have been sent to their relatives, and all their needs have been cared for.

These chapters have a complete preparedness program for all emergencies, and have organized and trained local volunteers in first aid, life saving, disaster relief and nurse's aid work.

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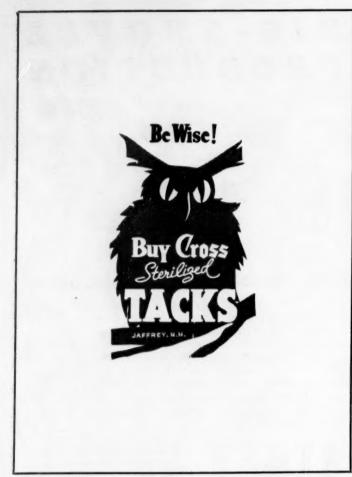
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SERVICE MEN ON DUTY IN PACIFIC SEND FLOWERS

Washington, D. C., May 6—Men of the American armed forces serving in the Pacific will send traditional flowers to their mothers on Mother's Day, May 10.

The flowers will be sent to more than 3,000 mothers through the American Red Cross, it was announced. Orders for the flowers were forwarded by the Red Cross field director stationed with the men at the island station. The instructions accompanying the orders and a check to cover the expense read, "Buy flowers for these mothers from their sons in the Pacific." Distribution of the flowers is being handled through local chapters of the Red Cross

An additional order for flowers to be sent to nearly 200 mothers by service men stationed at Aruba also has been placed through the Red Cross. These orders will be telegraphed to the mothers directly from Washington.

A. W. HARRINGTON

(Continued from page 50)

six-wheel-drive trucks for the construction of the famous Iraq pipe line, and a passenger-freight transport service across the Arabian desert, from Damascus to Bagdad. He is almost as much 'at home,' in the hotels of Cairo and Damascus, as he is in those of Washington and New York.

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CHAMPION RIFLE MARKSMAN

(Continued from page 49)

quires the shooter to fire standing, sitting, kneeling and prone, slow and rapid fire, from ranges of 200 to 600 yards. Penley is stationed at San Diego.

Claud L. Floyd, Jr., 29, of Royal Oak, Mich., is another record breaker. He set the all-time high score for the Marine Corps Cup Match in 1939, snapping 100 consecutive shots into the black, with 13 in the V-ring. He is on duty at Parris Island.

A consistent winner in the nation's top matches for the last 14 years, Salvatore John Bartletti, 35, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been assigned in the rank of gunnery sergeant to Quantico, Va. He has won the National Individual Rifle Match, Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Competitions, and many other trophies. He was a member of the 1940 team winning the Principal M1 (Garand) Rifle Team Match. Bartletti is thoroughly versed in the use of the Browning machine gun and automatic rifle, Thompson submachine gun, and rifle and hand grenades.

Also appointed gunnery sergeant are Frelan S. Hamrick, 43, of Detroit, Mich., and Edgar L. Rush, 42, of Washington, Pa. Since leaving the Corps in 1939, Hamrick has been in charge of the Chrysler Motors Corporation police. Rush, a distinguished marksman, has a son in the Marine Corps.

DECORATIONS

(Continued from page 48)

OF COMMENDATION (Army). Service at Philippine Is.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Somers awarded the DISTIN-GUISHED FLYING CROSS. Service at Midway Is.

1st Lieut. Ralph R. Penick awarded the SILVER STAR (Army). Service at Philippine Is.

QM. Clerk Joseph J. Reardon awarded LETTER OF COMMENDATION (Army). Service at Philippine Is. Captain Roy Robinton awarded the PURPLE

HEART (Army). Service at Philippine Is.

1st Lieut. Hugh A. Tistadt, Jr., awarded LETTER
OF COMMENDATION (Army). Service at Philippine

Is.

1st Lieut. Clarence Edward Van Ray awarded the SILVER STAR (Army). Service at Philippine Is.

Captain Chevey S. White awarded LETTER OF COMMENDATION by Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet for service at Pearl Harbor, T. H. 12-7-41.

1st Lieut. John Winterholler awarded the SILVER STAR (Army) and LETTER OF COMMENDATION (Army). Service at Philippine Is.

Major Adolph Zuber awarded LETTER OF COM-MENDATION by Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet for service at Pearl Harbor, T. H. 12-7-41.

HISTORY OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT

(Continued from page 47)

Brown commanding; 135th Company, Lieutenant B. J. Mansfield commanding, and the 136th Company, with Lieutenant J. G. Betts commanding.

The 130th, 131st, and 132nd companies were made up mostly of men from recruit companies from Parris Island, S. C., while the 135th and 136th companies, composed of personnel of the 10th Regiment, were detached in April and May, 1918. The 130th, 131st, and 132nd companies retained their designations as units of the 11th until its reorganization in September, 1918, for duty overseas as a part of the Fifth Brigade.

Immediately upon the organization of the Eleventh Regiment numbers of old Marines were ordered to the Regiment and arrangements were made at Post Head-quarters that all reenlisted men not already assigned to organizations should, upon arrival, be detailed to the Eleventh. It was stated that the presence of these old campaigners immediately developed a regimental consciousness and the "Spirit of the Eleventh" produced a snap and efficiency that raised the standard of the entire Post. In accordance with the policy to form two light artillery regiments, the antiaircraft battery was later detached and, in response to a call for additional marines, the 4.7 Battery was sent to the Virgin Islands.

With the coming of May, 1918, and the ever increasing fury of the war, it was becoming apparent that more and more American infantry troops must be despatched to France with all possible speed. The Fourth Brigade of Marines, which had proceeded to France soon after America's entry into the war, had undergone intensive training in France, had already been engaged in combat

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with the enemy in the Verduun sector as early as March, 1918, and had repeatedly proven its worth in those early encounters.

The last big enemy offensive in France had been launched in the spring of 1918, and as the Germans pushed nearer to Paris sweeping away all opposition in their advance, the cry went up from both sides of the Atlantic for more Marines for service in France. A full Marine division was at first considered but, for want of time, an additional brigade was finally decided upon.

The Regimental Commander visited Headquarters and requested that the Eleventh Regiment be converted into infantry and sent as one of the regiments of the new brigade.

On May 2, 1918, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a letter to the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, directed that an additional brigade of Marines, equipped as infantry, together with necessary replacements required from time to time to keep the units up to their authorized strength, be organized for use with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The order further stated that "when organized, the necessary arrangements will be made with the Navy Department for transportation to France of this force, and the commanding officer thereof will be duly directed to report, upon his arrival in France, to the senior United States Army officer for duty." And that "upon his so reporting, the force will be considered as detached for service with the Army, by direction of the President."

In accordance with the above order, the organization of the brigade (later designated as Fifth Brigade, made up of the 11th Regiment, 13th Regiment, and 5th Machine Gun Battalion), was commenced.

Much of course had to be done by way of making available the necessary personnel and equipment for the formation of the new brigade, and it was late in the summer of 1918 that the men began to assemble on the hills in the vicinity of Quantico. The proceedings were aptly described by one of the personnel as "sort of a gathering together of the clans-for these men came from far and near, from Parris Island, Mare Island, the tropics, and the various navy yards in the States. Many were old-timers, but the bulk of them poured in from the boot training camps, all hard of muscle and anxious to be on their way to that country overseas-France, the very mention of which thrilled us. While things were taking shape, we devoted our time to the building up of our camp on the hill. Here everything was of canvas except the galleys. Six men occupied a tent, each had a spring bunk, linen, mattress and mosquito bar. During the day details were at work cleaning up the hillside, carpentering, etc. During the nights none perhaps will ever sleep so well as we did. We even acted for the movies, and on several occasions a French officer, who was in Quantico instructing the Marine officers in modern tactics, asked us to demonstrate how certain movements were executed. It was at such times that we got a faint idea of how great and complicated the big war was, all of which made us more anxious to get on the job in earnest."

The members of the four companies remaining in the

old 11th were assigned to the more important positions in fifteen infantry regimental companies and three artillery companies, and a reorganization was made practically overnight. While the men were coming in large numbers to fill up the overseas regiment an influenza midwie asset through the regiment.

epidemic swept through the regiment.

On 6 September, 1918, Company "A" became definitely organized "while still on the hill overlooking the Potomac." It is interesting to note that the nucleus of his outfit was the 130th Company of the old 11th Arillery, and that Major (now Brigadier General) Harry K. Pickett was in command. During the next few days in early September the remaining companies of the Eleventh (lettered "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "J," "L," and "M"), were organized also the Headquarters Company, Supply Company, and Machine Gun Company. The Eleventh Regiment Band (reorganized in France 29 November, 1918), first came into existence as early as February, 1918.

About the middle of September, 1918, the 13th Regiment began to move from Quantico to the port of embarkation. Their quarters were down in the town of Quantico proper. The Eleventh Regiment was then ordered to move from the hill into the buildings vacated by the Thirteenth Regiment, which were described as a regular little wooden village—bath houses, galleys and commis-

sarv stores.

The remaining time at Quantico for the Eleventh was devoted to drills, inspections, and on the rifle range "advancing as skirmishers, getting down and firing at the tiny targets somewhat resembling a man's head." There on the range, it was said, "the first real company spirit began to develop, for each man had a chance to see that he could rely on his comrades to do their very best, and that wonderful confidence which characterizes the Marine Corps there started to grow." Another notable feature of the range was the night firing. With illuminated targets the firing, both slow and rapid, was done from every position. In one company alone there were 18 Expert Riflemen, 69 Sharpshooters, and 136 Marksmen.

FROM QUANTICO TO FRANCE

On September 5, 1918, the Eleventh Regiment was changed to an infantry regiment. And, at last, on 28 September, 1918, came the news that the Regiment had been waiting for. The order was to make ready to leave the following morning for the port of embarkation. Early on the morning of September 29, Headquarters and 1st Battalion Section (45 officers and 1,512 enlisted men) boarded the train at Quantico for Philadelphia, Pa., where they arrived in afternoon of the same day, embarked aboard U.S.S. De Kalb (formerly the German raider, Prinz Eitel Frederick), and sailed for France the following day, as part of a large convoy group, arriving at Brest, France, on October 13, 1918.

The 2nd and 3rd Battalions Section of the Regiment, with personnel consisting of 61 officers and 1,974 enlisted men, left Quantico, 14 October, 1918, embarked on board U.S.S. Von Steuben and Agammenon at Hoboken, N. J., sailed for France the following day, and arrived at Brest, France, on October 25, 1918.

Colonel George Van Orden, regimental commander, ac-



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companied the 1st Section of the Regiment, taking passage on board the De Kalb. Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Rixey was the senior Marine officer present with the secend section of the regiment, aboard the Von Steuben. Major Charles F. B. Price (now Major General, U.S.M.C.), also went over with the 2nd Section aboard the Von Steuben. The voyage across the Atlantic was uneventful for all groups of the convoy. While on the look-out at all times, and prepared against submarine attack, no attack occurred.

Soon after arriving at Brest, the entire Eleventh Regiment proceeded to Tours, France, important military center and location of the Headquarters, S.O.S. (Service of Supply)—the 1st Section of the regiment arriving there on October 30, and the 2nd Section arriving on November 2, 1918.

On October 26, 1918, Colonel Van Orden arrived at Tours and took command as Headquarters Commandant, Headquarters, S.O.S.

Battalion and even companies were split up and assigned to duties as guards at the principal warehouses, storage depots, etc., of the S.O.S. Units of the Eleventh moved to their various stations during the latter part of October and early part of November and, on November 11, 1918, were located as follows:

Headquarters-Tours.

Headquarters Company—Tours (Rannes Barracks).

Machine Gun Company—Le Havre (Rest Camps, 2 and 3).

Company "A"—Marseilles.

Company "B"—Issouden (Main guard for 3d Aviation Instruction Center, M.P.,etc.).

Company "C"-Mehun (Guard duty and M.P.).

Company "D"-Romorantin.

Company "E"—Montierchaune (M.P. duty. Officers as Asst. Provost Marshals).

Company "F"—Montierchaune (M.P. duty. Officers as Asst. Provost Marshals).

Companies "G" and "H"—Gievers (Guard duty at Gen. Intermediate Storage Depot).

3d Battalion—Gievers (Guard duty at Gen. Intermediate Storage Depot).

On September 5, 1918, orders had been issued by the Major General Commandant to Brigadier General Eli K.

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Cole, U.S.M.C., detailing the latter to command the Fifth Brigade and directing him to report at the port of disembarkation to the Commanding General, A.E.F., as Brigade Commander, or for such other duties as may be assigned. General Cole and the Brigade Staff sailed from Hoboken, N. J., on board the U.S.S. Von Steuben with the 13th Regiment of Marines arriving at Brest, France, on September 24, 1918. The Fifth Brigade Machine Gun Battalion sailed from South Brooklyn, N. Y. (28 October 1918) aboard U.S.S. Henderson, and arrived at Brest, France, November 9, 1918. With the arrival of this unit the entire Fifth Brigade (11th Regiment, 13th Regiment, and 5th Machine Gun Battalion), was in France. General Cole commanded the Fifth Brigade until April 9, 1919, when relieved by Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler.

Colonel George Van Orden commanded the Eleventh Regiment during its entire existence, or until its return to the United States and demobilization in summer of 1919. Major F. D. Kilgore served as Regimental Adjutant, and Major Seth Williams (now Major General Quartermaster of the Marine Corps), was Regimental

Quartermaster.

While in France the Eleventh Regiment, with an average strength of 106 officers and 3,500 enlisted men, was split up, its several units being spread all over that country. Units of the 11th performed duty at various times at Brest, Tours, Montierchaume (Indre), Havre, Gievres (Loir et Cher), Marseilles, Toulon (B-du-Rhone), Issoudun (Indre), La Pallice, La Rochelle (Charante Inferieur), Mehun (Cher), St. Aignan-Noyers, Romorantin (Loir-et-Cher), Marans, Nevers, Aigrefeuille, Barmant, Somme, Chateauroux (Indre), Camp Covington (Camp Carret) near Marseilles, Paris (Hdqrs. Detachment, and American Peace Commission).

The officers and men performed duties of various kinds, among such being: post commanders, post and assistant post adjutants, personnel adjutants, regulating officers, entertainment officers, police officers, prison officers, camp guards, dock guards, police sergeants, inspectors of the guard, post welfare officers, district athletic officers, assistant provost marshals, fire patrol, fire marshals, transportation guard service, guard duty over prisoners, quartermaster property guard, interpreters, etc.

Early in July 1919, the various units of the Eleventh Regiment were returned to Brest, France and were encamped for a time at Camp Pontanezan—until the 29th of the month, on which date the Regiment embarked on board the U.S.S. *Orizaba* for the United States.

Acting Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a message to all ships and stations announcing the return of the Marines from Europe, stated in part; as follows:

"The Fourth Brigade of Marines as part of the immortal Second Division, has been engaged in all the principal operations of the war. Ther record speaks for tself.

"The Fifth Brigade, going to France later, furnished many splendidly trained replacements for the Fourth Brigade and performed arduous tasks according to tradition.

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The Eleventh Regiment was disbanded at the Naval





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"Upon the outbreak of the World War thousands of young Americans sought service in the Marine Corps. Its slogan 'First to Fight'—a quotation of the Marines' Hymn—attracted the adventurous spirit of America's youth, and its ranks were filled with men of splendid physique, unusual intelligence, and high ideals. These young men brought to the Corps a fine enthusiasm, an intense energy, and an eager desire to meet and defeat the enemy without delay. They received from it the benefit of the practical knowledge and experience of the old-time Marine, and the wonderful esprit de corps which has been handed down from generation to generation." From these arose the Fourth and Fifth Brigades of Marines of World War I.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT REORGANIZED

The Eleventh Regiment was reorganized, May 9, 1927, for duty in Nicaragua, largely of personnel from Marine Corps stations on the East Coast of the United States and units of the Marine brigade in Haiti. Disorder in Nicaragua necessitated sending a brigade of marines to that country. Early in May, 1927, the opposing factions of natives in Nicaragua having arrived at a disarmament agreement, request was made for more Marines to assist as intermediaries in that pact, and the Eleventh Regiment and an aviation squadron were despatched to Corinto. One battalion of that Eleventh Regiment came from Haiti, and all these last named units arrived in Nicaragua between May 17 and 22, 1927. The first task of the Marines in Nicaragua was, in accordance with the Stimson Agreement, to disarm the opposing armies. Augusto Sandino, a Liberal Leader, refused to disarm and with a large number of followers left Managua. Other smaller groups also left with their arms. These rebellious elements formed the nucleus of numerous outlaw bands, against whom the intervening forces carried on continual warfare for about five years. The magnitude of the task of restoring peace and maintaining law and order, at first only vaguely appreciated, became more fully realized as time went on. With thousands of demobilied native troops running at large in a country where law and order had ceased to exist, banditry on the part of Sandino and a number of other lesser leaders and their followers, had to be contended with. Then, too, there was the proposition of supervising the elections, which required the time and attention of a large number of officers and men.

When the Eleventh Regiment was reorganized, it was under the command of Lieut. Colonel Arthur J. O'Leary, and remained in his command until 25 May, 1927, when Colonel Randolph C. Berkeley took command. The Eleventh Regiment arrived in Nicaragua on May 19, 1927, and most of its troops initially helped to garrison the towns along the railroad. The country was divided into districts, each occupied by a substantial number of troops. It was soon found necessary to occupy a number of towns with small detachments as outposts of the

various garrisons. Within a few weeks posts were established well into the interior as a means of combating the bandit elements and protecting the lines of communication.

Duties performed by the Eleventh Regiment in Nicaragua included: train guards; garrisoning of towns and points along lines of communication; patrols; training of troops; disarming native factions; camp construction; police duty, especially at Chinandega and Leon two of the large cities; and active field operations against bandits which included a number of battles and skirmishes with groups of Sandino's army.

Colonel Berkeley remained in command of the Regiment until July 1, 1927 when Lieut. Colonel O'Leary again was placed in command and remained as such until his departure to Headquarters in Washington, in the late summer of that year. The command was then taken over by Major F. R. Hoyt.

In July 1927, conditions in Nicaragua having improved somewhat, the designation of the 2d Battalion was changed to 2nd Separate Battalion, and on July 29, the battalion was transferred to the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California, via U.S.S. *Argonne*.

On July 31, 1927, Headquarters and Headquarters Company disbanded at Leon, Nicaragua. On August 6, the 2nd Separate Battalion arrived and disembarked at Marine Corps Base, San Diego, and disbanded, September 10, 1927. On August 10, the 1st Battalion embarked aboard U.S.S. Argonne, arrived and disembarked at Port au Prince, Haiti, September 6, 1927. Thus ended the Eleventh Regiment's first tour of duty in Nicaragua.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT AGAIN REORGANIZED FOR DUTY IN NICARAGUA

The latter part of the year 1927, following the reduction of the Marine Corps force in Nicaragua, saw a decided rise of banditry in that country. Sandino and other leaders were forming and developing organizations of bandits that were becoming exceedingly troublesome. The bandit forces and their depredations continued to increase during the closing months of 1927. Marine patrols, in northern Nicaragua had more than twenty contacts with enemy groups in the course of only a few weeks, when the Marines frequently were ambushed. The fighting in and around Quilali became intense at times, and the resistance over a wide area had become far greater than the Brigade Commander, Colonel Gulick, had expected.

On December 30, 1927, Captain Richard Livingston's column was ambushed by a large bandit group, and before the bandits could be dispersed, five Marines were killed and 23 wounded—six seriously including Livingston, a number of *Guardia* killed and wounded, and many of the supplies and animals lost.

Early in January, 1928, plans were inaugurated to send another regiment (the Eleventh) back to Nicaragua, as reinforcement for the Second Brigade.

The first contingent of the Eleventh Regiment to leave the United States, with Brigadier General Logan Feland accompanying who, after having commanded the Marine forces in Nicaragua during the early part of the

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occupation, had been ordered back to command the Brigade, hurried off from Charleston, S. C., aboard three naval vessels for Nicaragua, via the Panama Canal, and arrived at Corinto, January 15, 1928. Following the arrival of the first contingent, remaining units of the Regiment soon arrived and by the close of March, 1928, the entire Eleventh Regiment was in Nicaragua, for the second time within a year.

The Eleventh Regiment this time was made up of troops from both the East Coast and West Coast of the United States, one battalion from each. The regimental commander was Colonel R. H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C.

That part of Nicaragua in which most of the bandits were located, designated as the Northern Area, was made a special military zone in which it was estimated that more than 1,500 bandits were located. The entire Northern Area was placed under the command of Colonel Dunlap, and reinforcements were sent there as rapidly as possible to restore order. Owing to the nature of the country and meager means of communication, the movement to the northern area was slow. Improvised bullcart and pack trains mainly were relied upon for the transportation of supplies. It therefore required several weeks to transport the necessary supplies, establish the new garrisons, and fit out the groups for field operations.

Units of the Eleventh Regiment were located at Managua, Chinandega, and Leon. The 2nd Battalion (less the 57th Company, which was ordered to Leon for duty), was ordered to detached duty with the Fifth Regiment, 19 January, 1928, at Matagalpa. Other units of the Eleventh were located at Ocotal, Telica, Limay, San Isidro, Esteli, Trinidad, Pueblo Nuevo, El Sauce, Quilali, San Albino, Somoto, Totogalpa, Sabana Grande, San Fernando, Jalapa, Condega, and Telpaneca, covering a broad expanse of Nicaraguan territory.

The Marines in the bandit country energetically carried on the campaign against Sandino and other notorious bandit leaders. They engaged a number of groups in the spring of 1928, inflicted heavy losses upon the bandits and succeeded in breaking up some of the groups and reducing the activities of others. One of the principal engagements of this period was when a surprise concentration of more than 300 bandits ambushed a patrol of 35 Marines, under Lieutenant E. F. O'Day, convoying a pack train near Bromaderos, in Nueva Segovia. The bandits had completely surrounded the Marines, presenting a rather desperate situation, until the next day, when a detachment of one hundred Marines under Captain W. H. MacNulty arrived and drove off the bandits. The Marines lost 5 killed and 8 wounded, while inflicting severe casualties upon the enemy.

In May, 1928, a series of raids on gold-mining properties in eastern Nicaragua were being carried out by Sandino and his followers. Several patrols from the Northern Area proceeded to the new bandit region in order to put a stop to the depredations. One of these patrols, led by Captain Robert Hunter, U.S.M.C., encountered a large bandit group. A fierce battle ensued and the bandits were finally driven off, but not before one Marine was killed, and one wounded. Captain Hunter, mortally wounded in this engagement, died a few days later.

By the time the Eleventh Regiment had accumulated all necessary supplies and equipment in the Northern Area and had taken to the field in full force, the more thickly settled parts of the country were practically neutralized—the bandits retreating to the more inaccessible regions to the east and into Honduras.

SUPERVISED NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

The general elections of 1928 were approaching, and it was considered desirable that Sandino and his followers be driven out of Nicaragua prior to the election, which the Americans had agreed to supervise. The obligation of supervising the election, and that of registering the legal voters therefor proved to be a big undertaking. For this duty the men were dispersed in small groups to hundreds of widely scattered polling places many of which required protection. For the first time in history the registration and election were peacefully conducted, the Eleventh Regiment personnel as well as that of other units, performed their part with great credit to all.

FIELD OPERATIONS CONTINUED AIDED BY NATIVE CONSTABULARY

The year 1929 opened with a considerable wave of banditry on the part of scattered elements in northern and eastern Nicaragua. In combating the lawless bands the Marines were ably assisted by the native constabulary-Guardia Nacional-trained and officered by personnel of the Marine Brigade including the Eleventh Regiment. Besides carrying on extensive patrolling operations in widely scattered sections under most trying conditions in the tropical jungles of northern and northeastern Nicaragua where the patrols were subjected to the almost constant danger of being ambushed by superior numbers of desperate outlaw groups familiar with the country, the Regiment maintained its part in training and developing the Guardia, from which organization the Marines in turn received loyal and efficient cooperation. In addition, the Regiment furnished a considerable number of its personnel, for duty in the Eastern District of Nicaragua, who assisted in the various operations in that region.

THE ELEVENTH WITHDRAWS

With the coming of the summer of 1929, the conditions in Nicaragua were considered improved to such extent that the increased Guardia was assigned to and took over a number of posts in the bandit area, thus permitting the withdrawal of Marines from many of the stations, their concentration in the larger centers where they were held more or less in reserve, and a further reduction of the Brigade. The reduction was effected early in August, 1929, by the withdrawal of the Eleventh Regiment, whose duties were taken over by the Fifth Regiment. On June 15, 1929, the 3d Battalion (Headquarters and Headquarters Company and four other companies), disbanded in Nicaragua. On August 20, the remainder of the Eleventh Regiment embarked aboard U.S.S. Henderson at Corinto, Nicaragua and, on August 31, 1929, was disbanded aboard U.S.S. Henderson while en route to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.



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THE ELEVENTH AGAIN REORGANIZED—AS LIGHT ARTILLERY

The month of September, 1940 marked the beginning of a vast expansion of the Marine Corps organization. New units were forming as the Corps increased in strength. On September 1, 1940, Headquarters and Service Battery, 1st Battalion, of the new artillery organization, the Eleventh Marines, First Marine Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, was formed at Quantico, Virginia, largely of personnel (Batteries A, B, and C) from the Tenth Marines, at that station. On October 10, these first units of the Eleventh Marines left Quantico and arrived a week later at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba on board the transports Mc-Cawley and Barnett, where they disembarked on October 21-22, 1940.

On January 1, 1941 the Headquarters and Service Battery together with three Batteries (D, E, and F), 2nd Battalion, Eleventh Marines, was organized at Guantanamo Bay. This was followed three weeks later by the organization of Headquarters and Service Battery and Batteries G, H, and I, 3d Battalion.

The designation of First Marine Brigade was changed on February 1, 1941 to that of First Marine Division; and one month later the Eleventh Marines Headquarters and Service Battery, First Marine Division was organized in Cuba, thus completing the regimental organization, with Colonel Pedro del Valle, U.S.M.C. in command.

On 22 October, 1941, the Eleventh Marines was augmented by an additional battalion (4th Battalion—Hdq. and Service Battery and Batteries K, L, and M) organized at Parris Island, S. C. The organization further included a 5th Battalion, in March, 1942. During the last three days of October, 1941, the Eleventh Marines returned to the United States, and stationed at New River, N. C., with Colonel del Valle in command.

In conclusion may it be said that the Eleventh Regiment of Marines, throughout its entire existence, has the reputation of being a hard hitting, steady organization, ever-ready and prompt in carrying out the duty at hand, wherever and whenever the duty arose. The records bear that out. In the Historical Section there remain stacks of records and papers relating to the accomplishments of the Eleventh, both in France and Nicaragua.

To the great disappointment of the personnel, the turn of events in World War I precluded the participation of the Eleventh Regiment as such in the big battles in France—as was privileged the Fifth and Sixth Regiments—although many of its members did get into the "big fray" as replacements. As late as February 21, 1919, Colonel Van Orden, the regimental commander, in a letter, written while yet in France, to the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, stated: "The spirit of the officers and men is still splendid. Every day under the most adverse conditions, they are justifying our boast that we have the finest military organization in the world."

The many and arduous duties performed by the Eleventh Regiment in France will long be remembered as having contributed much to the success of the Allied cause. The Regiment, disgruntled no doubt over not being permitted its chance at the Kaiser's forces, neverthe-

less returned from overseas, with a splendid record and plenty of glory, high in the esteem of the Government and people of the United States and France.

The records of the American forces of occupation in Nicaragua contain enough information relating to the accomplishments, often in the face of "insuperable" difficulties, of the Eleventh Marines alone, in that then terrorized country, to fill a fair sized volume—accomplishments which could hardly be more than alluded to in the foregoing pages.

The officers and men of the Eleventh Marines, both in France and in Nicaragua, justified the confidence placed in them when they were sent. Indeed the Eleventh Regiment has a record of service behind it that will serve well as an inspiration for the present and future conduct of its personnel in upholding the traditions of the Marine Corps.

The Eleventh Marines are entitled to the following streamers for Marine Corps standard:

World War Streamer (Service in France) Expeditionary Streamer (Second Nicaraguan Campaign, 1927-1928).

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(Continued from page 46)

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Walter A. Churchill, USMCR
Adolph Zuber
Robert E. Hogaboom
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James O. Brauer
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A LETTER

(Continued from page 43)

sick list. The opposite extreme is the heavy wool bellyband worn by the French in the tropics. It undoubtedly is better than wearing only cotton, but the same function can be performed satisfactorily by ordinary light wool garments.

It is interesting to note at this point, that even as far north as the United States, the Indians wore little but a G-string during the summer months, although they used skins of animals to keep out the cold of winter and the chill of evenings.

The Bedouin and Arab nomads also wear an almost purely functional summer dress. Near-nudity would be most uncomfortable for desert dwellers for several reasons. They live under a burning sun from which there is no escape, unlike the G-string wearing forest dwellers who slink along in the shade of giant trees. They also are frequently caught in violent sandstorms that often would abrade the hides off them, if they wore no clothing. Contrasted to the terrific heat of the day, the nights are so cold and the atmosphere is so dry that evaporation will often freeze a film of ice on open vessels of water. These conditions have led to the development of insulating garments such as the turban on the head and the burnoose on the body. They depend on their bulk for their insulating value, but since most of the wearers ride horses, camels or asses, the flowing robes do not unduly restrict their movements. However, they could not be recommended for the use of foot troops, or even for

motorized outfits, so while interesting, and most effective in their own spheres the habitual wearing of either Gstrings or Arabian clothing by Marines is scarcely advocated.

Protection against sunburn, sandstorms, and insects can be provided in the conventional type of uniform. It is pertinent that short sleeves are particularly lacking in this protection, and when the Colorado deer flies or Carolina sand flies are biting through your shirt, the sleeves will be welcome. It is also highly important that clothing as much of the skin area as possible, if the wearer is likely to be exposed to "flash" from high explosives. This has been particularly emphasized in action during the present war and many serious casualties have been due to wearing sleeveless shirts or no shirts at all during gun fights and bombings.

The primary function of Marines is to kill enemies. To accomplish this he should be given every advantage possible, including clothing designed to protect him and to permit him as nearly as possible, perfect freedom of action. If the uniform is actually the best clothing designed for this purpose it will also be the most comfortable for sports and hunting and we will always instinctively reach for it and take it down from its hook when we want to go out and shoot a deer or catch a fish. Did you ever willingly wear your present uniform for sports or outdoor activity? No? Well, I am not surprised. That is the reason we need a change. We need a uniform in which we can fight comfortably. There is no doubt but that it will remain basically the same as at present, but let us hope that it will be altered to suit the purpose for which we must wear it. With this end in view we may now go into the details of designing an upper garment, call it shirt, coat or smock.

First-take the tail. Shall it be worn inside or outside? If you want comfort in hot weather it must be worn outside. A few years ago this would have been a heretical suggestion for civilian or military wear. In fact, it has been a scant three years since I saw a policeman stop two youngsters on the streets of Washington and made them tuck in the tails of their fancy Hawaiian shirts, but by last summer almost all the younger males were habitually wearing them outside, because it is more comfortable that way. Now that it is proper for civilian wear, it might find its way into military use. If you and I had grown up among soldiers who wore their shirt tails out, we would now undoubtedly look on it as an essential military virtue even though no one else wore them that way. Probably the answer is that they should be made so that they can be worn either way. Mechanics will wear them inside to keep them from getting caught in machinery, and on many other occasions they will be better that way, but at least when resting they will be more comfortable outside. Something like John Thomason's smock might not be so bad as it can be worn both ways.

Next—the sleeves. For general use, long sleeves for protection, but some short sleeves might be made for garrison use where appropriate. The extra stock of clothing caused by having two types of shirts would not present much of an additional problem. You say



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that you do not like button cuffs, but mechanics must not have anything loose that may catch in the machinery and cause accidents. Cuffs that can be buttoned up closely are a practical necessity. Again the smock looks good.

Then-the back. Many kinds of free action backs have been designed and tried out. The bi-swing back with pleats along the sides adds cloth to the back, the function of the pleats being to fold up the cloth when the arms are not extended. The same idea is also carried out by placing the pleat down the center of the back. Neither of these schemes works very well in summer uniforms because of the light cloth of which they are made. Furthermore, neither of these backs gives the vertical freedom which is just as essential as lateral freedom in moving the arms. That brings us to your "pivot" sleeve or gussets, which are wedges of cloth added under the arms to provide for vertical freedom of movement. The advantages of all three of these systems can be obtained by properly hanging the sleeves in the body, and allowing a reasonably full back. If you will examine a coat and a shirt and compare them, you will see the difference in the way the sleeves are hung in each. In the coat, the sleeve is attached to the body, not directly at the end of the sleeve, but really at the side of its upper end. The natural position of the sleeve is in a hanging down position, restricting both lateral and vertical motion of the arms. A raglan sleeve is extreme in this respect. When the arms are lifted, the whole skirt of the coat lifts with them. By contrast, the sleeves of the shirt are sewed on so that the sleeve in its natural position sticks out almost at right angles to the body. This gives great freedom of motion in both lateral and vertical directions without the necessity of adding gussets or pleats. The new Marine Corps utility coat is designed in this way. It has fulness in the back and the sleeves are sewed in as they are in shirts. It appears to be a satisfactory field garment of its sort but is not exactly a parade-ground garment. Made up out of a different fabric, it might be dressier.

Now the front panel. The Cossack smock is a pullover job, but it would be cheaper and easier to manufacture, if it were made to open all the way down the front, keeping the lines of the smock. You may have thought that the so-called coat-shirt is made that way so that it will be easier to don and doff than the old pull-over shirt that dad used to wear, but the real reason the coat-shirt has displaced the old model is that, although it takes a little more cloth and a few more buttons, less labor is required in manufacturing it with modern machinery, and labor is very expensive.

Comes the neck. The old soldier is likely to think that a conventional shirt collar made still hotter by a necktie appears more military than any other neck covering. He has always seen uniform shirts made that way and to him an open collar looks sloppy. Not everyone can look as handsome and nonchalant as a movie hero in a sport collar, but an open collar presents just as neat an appearance as one that buttons up tightly, and the necktie has no purpose other than to perpetuate an outworn custom—it is not functional, and therefore cannot be beautiful,

according to the theory under which we started out. The collar should be designed so that it can be buttoned up for warmth and to protect the neck against insects, sunburn and flash burns. This applies to either shirt or smock, and/or coat.

The extent to which our previous experiences influence our ideas of what looks proper and what does not is well illustrated by our reactions to the uniforms of soldiers (or Marines) and sailors. Going over again the features covered in the preceding paragraphs, you may be surprised to note that: whereas the soldier wears his shirttail in-the sailor's hangs outside; the soldier's garments are tight and hot-the sailor's, loose and cool; the soldier's sleeves restrict his movements-the sailor's permit free swing; the soldier's neck buttons up tightly and a tie adds to the discomfort—the sailor's adam's apple is exposed to the sea breezes, and when he wears a tie it is ornamental but not uncomfortable; the soldier looks military and uncomfortable-the sailor looks neat and comfortable. Analyzing these strange facts, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that our ideas of what looks military in uniforms is in direct proportion to its lack of comfort.

The material from which the garment is made is, of course, of the utmost importance. Earlier in this letter the desirability of using wool was stressed, and wool is without peer for field use. However, other fabrics are suitable for garrison wear and undoubtedly will continue to be used. You mentioned poplin. Poplin and broadcloth are quite dense and do not allow appreciably circulation of air through the cloth; therefore, they are too hot for comfort. The Army has manufactured shirts from khaki suiting, which is even more objectionable from this standpoint. The Marine Corps chambray fabric is porous and makes much cooler shirts than any one of these three. However, when the lavandera starches them stiff, the cloth no longer breathes and the shirts become almost as uncomfortable as if made of denser fabrics. An even more open weave than chambray might be desirable. The new palm beach uniforms present a good appearance, but tend to wrinkle somewhat, and as you say, they may show staining under the arms. Tropical worsted in a mixture of wool with about 25% spun rayon might be more satisfactory, but so far none has been manufactured in khaki color. Spun rayon fabrics might prove to be good for coats or shirts and even filament rayon may make up well into shirts. They are higher in price than cotton, are somewhat wrinkle resistant, but do not have good moisture absorbent properties. All these latter fabrics might be suitable for garrison wear but would hardly be desirable for field use. The shirt alone will not be enough for chill summer evenings, and some sort of coat will be necessary. For this coat a poplin treated with a shower proofing compound will be an asset. While the poplin is dense enough to keep out ordinary showers, it still permits some respiration and does not get clammy inside as happens with rubber water-proof fabrics.

We may as well consider color, too. We have grown so used to khaki that its desirability as a color for uniforms is seldom questioned. It became popular for work SOLD THRU POST EXCHANGE & SHIP SERVICE STORES ONLY



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clothes in desert countries, where it blends well with the surroundings. It is not, however, the ideal shade for all purposes. One of our generals recently remarked that we try to show our independence and individuality by wearing green in the winter when most vegetation is brown, and wear brown in the summer when the whole world is green. Almost every issue of military magazines carry articles about camouflage—but we still wear conspicuous colors. Why not use our knowledge of protective coloration to afford some protection to our troops in the field? The results may startle all hands at first, but after they have become used to it they will accept it as normal and necessary.

From these basic considerations maybe we can design a good field or garrison garment for hot weather. A good field garment might be worn in garrison, but one that will be comfortable and healthful enough for garrison wear may not be suitable for field use.

My vote will go for a smock type of shirt of light wool, sport convertible collar, no necktie, long sleeves with buttoned cuffs, button fly all down the front, so made that the tail can be worn outside or inside. For the evenings and cool weather, a coat on the order of the utility coat except to be made of shower proof zelan treated poplin, and sleeves with coat type cuffs having no buttons.

If an additional costume for the cocktail lounge and the tea fight is indicated, it will have to be designed by others who are experts in that phase of national defense. My observations have been that current ideas of beauty in masculine formal attire do not lend themselves very well to pursuing Japs through the jungle or driving jeeps across country.

If you will send your ideas along, we will be glad to try them out and let you see the results. We pride ourserves on being able to make just about anything from cellophane wrappers to air conditioned armor complete with refrigerating and heating units.

Someone remarked the other day that war time is a poor time to make changes in clothing and equipment. It may be argued just as logically that quite the contrary is true, as it is very difficult to get anyone to put much effort into changes in the piping times of peace. In peace they are interested in other things. Better let us say that any time a constructive change can be made, either in peace or war, let's do it. If we can re-design our summer uniform so that one less man will be turned in to the sick bay from chill, one less from the bite of a mosquito, one less from the results of a flash burn, and one less man who got his arm injured in machinery, we have put that many more effective on the firing line.

Yours truly,

Colonel W. E. Wearzem,

Marine Barracks,

U. S. Marine Corps.

I. L. Makesem.

Major, U.S.M.C.

SIGNAL SUPPLY IN THE FLEET MARINE FORCE

(Continued from page 41)

each regimental and battalion communication officer, the commanding officer of the Signal Company, and several other units of Division Special and Service Troops. The regimental echelon was excluded for two reasons: first, the inadvisability of placing the additional burden of regimental signal supply upon an already overworked regimental communication platoon; and secondly, the frequent separation of "Combat Teams" from their regimental headquarters, especially during amphibious maneuvers, makes it more satisfactory for the Division Signal Quartermaster to deal directly with the combat team (battalion) communication officers.

The small amount of signal equipment used by companies and batteries is issued through the battalion communication officers. The latter, then, have direct control over all signal equipment in their battalions. The regimental communication officers can, through cooperation with the Division Signal Quartermaster, supervise the distribution of signal equipment throughout their regiments.

During certain types of operations, it is quite conceivable that some organizations may be widely separated from the division supply echelon for extended periods of time. In such situations, however, signal supply under the present setup would present no greater problems than would the supply of other vital necessities. A secondary source of supply for such units would be the stocks carried by the Base Depot.

While a separate organization for signal supply is probably inadvisable for units of the Fleet Marine Force other than the marine divisions, it definitely has proved its worth in the division organization.

JAPANESE LANDING OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 37)

Conclusions.—The following factors were instrumental in giving the Japanese the successes they achieved in China:

Complete security of sea communications.

Overwhelming naval support.

Overwhelming air support.

Inefficiency of enemy watching organization.

Lack of enemy real opposition on landing.

Complete lack of enemy action at sea.

Enemy lack of artillery, which made the establishment of a beach head of little depth sufficient to cover the main landing.

Japanese use of aircraft for supply dropping and bombing which lessened the administrative difficulties of landing transport and artillery in the early stages of the operations.

Policy of Japanese, owing to lack of opposition, to bring their transports close to the shore before transferring men into landing craft.

Care taken to achieve surprise by choosing difficult landing sites and poor weather conditions.



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NOTES ON TRAINING FOR COMPANY OFFICERS

(Continued from page 24)

added-don't show training films the first hour after a heavy meal or lunch.

In the second place, subscribe to and read publications which give accounts of experiences in modern warfare. For my own use The Infantry Journal (1115 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.) and The Mailing List (Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia) have been most helpful. The Infantry Journal has recently printed articles which fully describe the use of slit trenches and other means of protection against AA fire, hundreds of hints on little points of warfare which have been gained from modern guerrilla fighting, notes on Japanese fighting, jungle fighting and views of men which stimulate your thought and give you an excellent background or reference for your own discussions of phases of modern war with your troops. Some of this knowledge may save the lives of you or your men and it cannot harm you. For the discussion of many small points which are not covered in the regular field manuals, you will find The Mailing List of great value. Reading an article on the "Battalion in Defense" or "Rifle Company Platoons in Attack" cannot help but make you think many times, "That's one point I hadn't thought of before.'

In the third place, see TF 7-295, subject, "Military Training" and read FM 21-5. The training film is one of the most instructive that you will ever see. How are you giving instruction on many subjects to your troops? Is it not by lectures? Read this in FM 21-5, "The lecture method is one of the poorest methods of imparting knowledge because the teacher has no way of knowing whether or not his lecture is making the proper impression, if any, on the mind of the student." And then read the statements which back up this assertion. You will find in this field manual a discussion of the "mechanism of instruction," something which perhaps you have seldom considered before.

Each organization has different handicaps to training. What has been said here cannot be fitted in everywhere. However, it can be used while you are training in the

From many requests for the schedules of instruction which are now being used by the Candidates' Class, Marine Corps Schools, one may deduce that problems dealing with elementary instruction are occupying the minds of many of our junior officers.

Perhaps others are wondering and not asking.

Why should the author assume that all the methods of training shown in the notes given above are not being carried out?

The author of this article has not had the opprtunity to become acquainted with the methods of training used in any of the branches of the Fleet Marine Force.

I hope this article may be received in the right light. Training large bodies of troops in short periods of time has caused many short cuts for which no one can be blamed and I am not criticizing anyone. I merely wish to show a few ways which are open for us to improve our training.

THE JAPANESE ARMY

(Continued from page 23)

landing on the Chinese landing field at Nanchang, shooting up the field, setting hangars, planes and other facilities afire, and then taking off.

The air-river-ground battle before Matang was going into its second week, and the Jap ground troops were approaching the flanks of the Chinese obstacle positions, when Nature took a hand in the proceedings. There were heavy rains upstream, and the river level began to rise. Soon, to the consternation of the Chinese, it had risen high enough to permit the Jap war vessels to pass over the sunken junks. The first thing the Japs then did was to land fresh troops upstream from the obstacle. Thus outflanked, and practically encircled, the defense collapsed.

After the fall of Matang, and its obstacle, it was a parade to and through Hukow. The next logical objective was Kiukiang, a strategic point which controlled both the highway to Nanchang and the Chinese entrance into Lake Poyang. Just below Kiukiang, the Jap river fleet again encountered trouble. This time the trouble was less in the form of obstacles than of fire-from light and medium artillery batteries, emplaced on an island, as indicated on the sketch. The position was very strong, since on either side the river banks faded away into wide areas of swamps, through which the inevitable outflanking forces of the attacker could scarcely operate. All in all, the ships lay in front of the island for three weeks, while the ground troops again demonstrated their inability to blast away the resistance. After three weeks the fleet decided to take its losses and to land troops on the island, come what may. This maneuver succeeded, and at about the same time, a ground force fought its way into Hwangmei, ten miles to the north. In the face of this double threat (and not knowing that the Hwangmei menace soon would be mired down in the deliberately flooded lowlands), the Chinese defenders of the island abandoned the position. The Japs then moved into Kiukiang. It was the end of July.

At this point, there is to be discerned a slackening in the Japanese enthusiasm for the river war. No doubt the admirals and the generals argued it out, and apparently the decision was that the royal road to Hankow lay over Nanchang, by land and not by water. Therefore, the boats were set to anchor, and preparations begun for a major push on Nanchang. The opposing forces have been estimated at 60,000 Japs, 120,000 Chinese.

The attack was launched south, generally along the rail line to Nanchang. For a day or two, progress was slow but sure. Then the advance came to an abrupt halt. It had got beyond range of the naval guns. There, ap-

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proximately six miles south of Kiukiang, the Japanese inched their way forward through the month of August. And what a month it was! The rainy season was over, and there hung over the land a heavy, humid, stifling heat. It was a heat that continued day in and day out, and through the night, unbroken by breeze or rain. There were swarms of mosquitoes everywhere, and of course, fever. Chinese reports of the time put Jap fever casualties at forty per cent; and later Jap accounts admit a figure of ten per cent. These were the same troops who had almost frozen to death in the Lunghai Corridor a few months before.

There was not much the Japs could show for their August fighting. One flying column succeeded in taking Juichòw, an important traffic center, late in the month, but was in no shape to go farther. The main effort along the railway never reached Teian, the halfway point on the road to Nanchang. In their attempts to break the Chinese lines north of Teian, the Japs at one time resorted to their favorite tactics of envelopment by water. In this case, the detachments were landed near Singtse, with the mission of rolling up the Chinese right flank. The Chinese must have been expecting the maneuver, for they were there with machine guns. The attempted landing was a debacle.

Tough as the river way to Hankow had been, it now looked as though the land way was even tougher. So the admirals and generals got together, and decided that this time it would be all out for Hankow, and along the river. Reinforcements had arrived, bringing the Yangtze army strength to 100,000, and the naval strength to perhaps 100 units. September was about to break.

On or about September 1 the attack was launched. The Chinese tactics ran true to form: they blocked the river between Matuchen and Wusueh, and organized positions to defend the block. The Jap tactics also were typical. The naval vessels shelled the block and the positions, thus holding pressure on the front. Infantry units were landed downstream with orders to move against the flanks of the positions. And the air force supported all phases of the attack. As things were getting well under way, there came good Jap news from the north: the force which had been mired down since July near Hwangmei had finally extricated itself, had gained high ground to the north, and now had swung to the south and southwest. On September 12, this force occupied Kwangsi after a hard fight, and so became a direct threat to the Chinese left flank. Meanwhile, infantry assault units, "working in exemplary cooperation with gunboats and the air force," had taken Matuchen. Two days later, with pressure on the front and both flanks turning, the Chinese abandoned their position, the Japs cleared away the riverblock, and resumed their advance

The story of the Matuchen-Wusueh riverblock was repeated at a point twelve miles upstream. There the Japs were delayed two weeks before their river-land-air tactics carried them through. As of the middle of October, the fleet lay just downstream from the objective, Hankow. Meanwhile, that city was also threatened from the north, where a partly mechanized army of 100,000 men, commanded by a prince-marshal, was moving south. Under the circumstances, Chiang Kai-shek of course decided, once again, to save his army. This he did, through an orderly withdrawal. On October 25 the Japs marched into a Hankow which had been stripped of everything of military value, including the factories.

The Yangtze River campaign gives us examples, one after another of the water-envelopment tactics which have characterized Japanese operations in the Philippines and, especially, in Malaya. In principle, of course, such envelopment is entirely conventional: there is the pressure on the front, and the thrusts against one or both flanks, or against the rear. The mechanics of the water-envelopment, however, are unique. The troops must be skilled in the technique of embarking and debarking under all sorts of conditions. They must be, in effect, marine-soldiers.

The chief reason for including this consideration of the Yangtze River campaigns in this article was to use it as a vehicle for demonstrating the Jap predilection for coordinated water-land operations. With that matter concluded, there is nothing lost by noting a few incidentals from the campaign:

- (1) On several occasions the stalwart Jap soldier was stopped cold, and fought to more than a standstill, by the ill-equipped Chinese. The Japs are good, but they are very, very human.
- (2) The Japanese grand strategy in this campaign again gets a low mark. There is little boldness, and considerable vacillation, in it. Once again the Chinese Army escaped with strength, equipment, and morale intact. The Japs won the river and the campaign, but not the war.
- (3) The Chinese strategy of riverblocks is noteworthy. They demonstrated on a grand scale the homely axiom that there is no such thing as an undefendable obstacle, since when undefended it ceases to be an obstacle. With the defensive positions intact, the sunken junks at Matang were a formidable obstacle. Undefended, they would have been a pile of rock, to be pulled out of the way by derrick-boats in a matter of hours.

The ability of the Chinese to withdraw in time, to reorganize and to countreattack, has irked the Japanese no end. Thus, it was with considerable joy and pride that an official Jap announcement described what was then called the solution to the annoying Chinese practices. As quoted in the German military press, this announcement read about as follows:

The Chinese military machine . . . realizing the superiority of the Japanese Army, has openly adopted the tactic of retreating after a defeat into the pathless mountainous areas, where pursuit is very difficult. There the Chiense assemble and reorganize. Against this tactic, the Japanese expeditionary force in China has recently been employing an effective countermeasure: The Japanese forces attack energetically, defeat



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the Chinese forces quickly, and then withdraw from the area. This induces the Chinese to return to the same area. . . .

where, apparently, they are again attacked and defeated by the Japanese, who again withdraw, again attack, and so on, ad infinitum. The Jap announcement goes on to say that this stratagem has worked in South China, and is now (1940) being worked in Central and North China. The announcement does not make clear just what it is that induces the Chinese to return to the chosen area, nor why the war has lasted so long if the scheme really works so well.

TOTAL WAR—BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES

On February 18, 1942, there emanated from Chungking the first of a series of communiqués describing an action between Chinese and Japanese troops in the vicinity of a town called Yishen. To the casual reader this may have seemed strange, for Yishen is the Taiyi Mountains, and the Taiyi Mountains are in the province of Shantung—not far, in fact, from Taierchwang, where the Jap armored divisions were so roughly handled in the spring of 1938. It was logical to wonder how a major action could develop in an area which had been "conquered" four years before.

Actually, the Yishen incident was a typical manifestation of one of the two great branches of Chinese high strategy. It was a manifestation of what might be termed the *organized* guerrilla warfare behind the enemy lines, and as such was to be distinguished from the other branch of Chinese high strategy, as manifested by the more conventional defenses of the Lunghai Corridor and the Yangtze River.

While we are concerned principally with an analysis of the Japanese Army, it is profitable to dwell briefly on this behind-the-lines war, since it has influenced, and continues to influence, so importantly the situation in China.

The important thing to note is the *national* character of the Chinese guerrilla operations. Although tactically the operations break down into individual actions which are irregular and predatory in nature, strategically they form a calculated element in the defense of China. It is important to realize that these operations ".... derive from the masses, and are supported by them. . ." If the definition of total war is the unreserved employment of all national resources to the end of defeating the enemy, then in the Chinese guerrilla operations we have a classic example of total war.

The quotation cited above is from the pen of one Mao Tzu Tung, a Chinese general who became a Communist years ago, and who picked up the fine points of national guerrilla strategy from his Russian associates. This illustrates the Russian influence in China's behind-thelines war—and indicates another debt which enemies of the Axis powers owe to their Russian allies.

Indeed, for a brief outline of the principles along which the Chinese guerrillas operate we can do no better than go to a directive issued by another of the Chinese-Communist generals, the commander of the noted Eighth Army, General Tschu-De. As quoted by the Russian news agency (Tass), the directive included admonitions and instructions as follows:

Until now [1938] we have allowed the Japanese to force the fight under conditions of his choosing. Because of our inferiority in arms and equipment, we have suffered great losses. . . . In the future, the fight must be carried, not only by the army, but by the people, organized to operate closely with the army. Facilities for guerrilla warfare must be established throughout the land. . . . Sensitive points in the enemy installations must be discovered and attacked. . . . We must strike the enemy where he is least able to defend . . . and we must avoid the fight where he is strong. . . .

We must abandon the old idea that small units of the army may not operate independently. In the future small units must operate behind the Japanese lines, entirely upon their own resources . . . and in accordance with the following principles:

- (1) Leaders must have the boldness to capitalize on all local successes.
- (2) Total secrecy must be maintained in order to neutralize the efforts of Japanese spies.
 - (3) Speed and surprise must characterize all actions.
- (4) Advantage must be taken of the difficulties of terrain, especially in attacks on enemy lines of communication.
- (5) It must be remembered that while our strategy is defensive, our tactics are those of relentless attack.
- (6) Areas difficult of access—mountains, for example—must be used for rendezvous and assembly purposes.

General Tschu-De goes on to describe the national character of the guerrilla warfare, and to emphasize the necessity for total cooperation on the part of the people. Here he touches on an essential element of the grand plan—an intelligence organization able to keep the guerrilla leaders *minutely* informed as to enemy dispositions and activities. The end in view is to incorporate all civilians—including children—in the espionage system.

Within this coonception of Chinese guerrilla strategy in mind, such action is the one in the Taiyi Mountains—or, as the fifteen campaigns which the Japs have waged since 1938 in the Mountains of Shensi, also within the "occupied" area—become intelligible.

We have noted how the "battle of annihilation" has always eluded the Japs in the field. However, it is possible that the Japs have been less concerned over the Chinese armies that got away than over the armies that stayed behind—the armies that melted into the mass of Chinese humanity, that took refuge in the hills and mountains and, on occasion, assemble and strike ". . . . at points where the enemy is least able to defend. . . ."

(The battles in Malaya and the Philippines will be discussed in Part Two.)



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